

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

VOL. II.—NO. 1.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

Price, Six Cents.

The Lonely Tree.

BY MRS. ADDY.

Thou lonely tree, that on the mountain standing,
Frondest in grandeur on the vale below,
In sterna magnificence our awe commanding—
No soothing fellowship is thine to know;
Each wild-flower that this tranquil vale embos-
soms
Seems, in its social ties, more blest than thee;
We walk among them, and we cull their blossoms,
But shun thy dizzy height—thou lonely tree.

In life I often thus sad homage render
To some fine mind, removed from grovelling
ken,
Standing aloft, in solitary splendor,
Beyond the reach or touch of common men!
The world inclines to those who crave protection,
Loving the suppliant voice and bending knee;
But O! if Genius ever seeks affection,
It shares a fate like thine—thou lonely tree.

Stay, from a cloud a sunbeam brightly darting,
Even while I speak, invests thy boughs with
light,
No radiance to the lowly vale imparting,
But resting long on thy majestic height;
O! to thy dwelling-place a charm is given,
Though unaccompanied by thy kind be,
Thou hast a brilliant messenger from heaven,
To cheer thy solitude—thou lonely tree.

When I lament the gloomy elevation
That talent holds, this scene may I recall
And think that means of holy inspiration
Perchance oft visit one unwooed by all;
Cold feeble minds may lesser boughs inherit,
But Heaven's peculiar communings may be
Reserved to gladden the ethereal spirit,
That upward towers, like thee, O lonely tree!

THE OLD WRITING-MASTER'S HEIRESS.

A STORY OF FRENCH LIFE.

"Draw your hair-stocks lightly, Henri; lean heavily on the down strokes, and round off your capitals bravely. There: very good!" "Armand, you are not attentive to-day. I can tell you, little boy, your poor mamma, who works so hard to pay for your instruction, cannot afford to have you idling." "Now, Jacques, finish your copy, and sign your name with a bold flourish at the end!" So did old Maitre Caillot address his writing class, composed of three ruddy faced boys, whose coarse habiliments and rough hands showed that they belonged to the lower rank of life. The pupils were seated at a ricketty-looking desk, in the scantily furnished upper room of a house situated in one of the meanest and most obscure suburbs of Paris. The master was a thin man, bent from age, but whose vivid glance and sharp careworn features seemed to tell that the vigor of his mind was unimpaired. While standing behind the boys, and instructing them in the art of penmanship, he would sometimes pause and sigh, and look round at a very young girl who was busy at the earthen stove preparing bread soup for their dinner. She was a fair-haired delicate-looking creature, about fifteen, and small for that age; her little hands were scarcely able to lift the earthen pot, in which she put two thin slices of bread, an onion, a few sweet herbs, a bit of dripping, some pepper and salt, and then filled it with water. With an effort she placed it over the tiny fire in the stove, and watched and skimmed it as it gradually boiled. She then drew forward a small table, covered it with a coarse clean cloth, and neatly arranged on it two bowls, plates, knives and forks, together with a jug of water, and half a brown loaf. Having finished these arrangements, she took some needlework, and seated herself near the stove. At length the hour of one sounded from a neighboring church, and the pupils of Maitre Caillot rose from their seats, and with a politeness which children in this country would do well to imitate, bowed respectfully to their teacher, and then to Mademoiselle Louise, before they withdrew. The old man sighed as the last little gray blouse disappeared. "Three francs a week," he said, "are all I can earn by teaching; and yet thou seest, Louise, I take as much pains to improve these little plebeians as when I directed the head of the king's son."

M. Caillot's lot had indeed been one of strange vicissitude. The office of writing-master to the royal princes had been for a number of years hereditary in his family. His ancestor had instructed Louis XIV.; and his son, in due course, taught the dauphin; and so on in regular succession, until the disastrous events of the Revolution brought the good Louis XVI. to the scaffold, and consigned his innocent little son to a lingering death. Then M. Caillot lost his office, and very nearly his life. He had saved scarcely anything from the wreck of his possessions, and now lived in great poverty with his granddaughter.

She was his only remaining relative, with the exception of an aged female cousin—Madame Therese—who lived at the other side of Paris, and whose circumstances were as indigent as his own. Louise was an amiable, affectionate girl; she attended her grandfather, did the household business, and yet found time to earn a few sous by needlework, so as to add to the small pittance which M. Caillot gained by teaching writing to a few of their neighbors' children. He was certainly very poor, and yet there was a circumstance that appeared to Louise very mysterious. Her grandfather, when in a communicative mood, often spoke of a treasure he possessed, and which she should inherit; and on one occasion he showed her a green tin box, carefully locked, which he said contained a precious possession, not available to him, as he could never bring himself to part with it, but which would one day enrich her. This box he always kept cautiously secreted at the head of his bed; and Louise could not help sometimes wondering why grandpapa would not use his treasure, and prevent them suffering so much from poverty; yet fearing to annoy him, she never spoke on the subject, but quietly put her trust in God, humbly hoping that in His good time their circumstances might alter.

A change indeed came, but it was one that filled the tender heart of Louise with sorrow. One day, about six months from the time when our narrative opens, M. Caillot complained of being very ill; a sort of numbness seized his limbs, and he had scarcely strength to reach his bed. Louise immediately warmed water to bathe his feet, and begged the mistress of the house to fetch a doctor. While waiting his arrival, the old man said in a feeble voice, "Louise."

"Well, dear grandpapa?"

"Death is approaching, my child. I feel I have not long to live, and but for leaving thee, I should feel quite happy. I leave thee, my child, in the midst of a dangerous world, yet I feel assured the goodness of God will never forsake thee as long as thou continuest to keep His commandments. I have very little to give thee; the sale of the furniture will do little more than pay the rent, and my other possessions, with one exception, are of trifling value. Give me the tin box at the head of the bed." Louise did so, and the old man put a small key of curious workmanship into her hand. "Try, Louise," he said, "to earn your livelihood by honest industry; but if your resources fail, then open this box, dispose of its contents, and they will bring you a sum of money. They are—". But here his voice failed, his breathing became labored, and pressing once more the hand of his beloved child, he expired just as the physician and the landlady entered the room. The former, seeing that all was over, immediately withdrew, and the latter busied herself in performing the last sad offices for the dead. As to poor Louise, she was stupefied with grief, and it was not until after the funeral was over, and she found herself alone, that she was able to rouse herself and consider her situation.

The door opened and her landlady, Madame Duval, entered. "Well, Mademoiselle Louise," she said, "I am come to ask what you intend to do? Has your grandfather left any money?"

"No, madame, nothing but one five franc piece and a few sous. But perhaps you will

have the kindness to put me in the way of disposing of the furniture, which will, I hope, pay your rent and the other expenses?"

"It will hardly do that," said the landlady, casting a scornful glance around. "And then pray how are you to live?"

"I can work neatly, madame, and I hope you will kindly allow me to remain with you, while I try to procure employment."

"Oh, if that's all you have to depend on," cried the landlady, "I promise you I cannot afford to keep you here. Why, child, in these hard times a young creature like you could not earn enough to keep you from starving, and then how am I to be paid for your lodging?"

"You need not fear, madame," said Louise, a little proudly, "that I shall be a burden to you. Though dear grandpapa did not leave me money, he told me he left me a 'treasure' in this tin box; but I am not to open it until I am really in want."

"Oh, that alters the case," said the woman. "Of course, my dear Mademoiselle Louise, I shall be most happy to have you here; indeed, I was only jesting when I spoke of sending you away. But won't you open the box now? I am sure you must be anxious to see what it contains."

"No, madame," said Louise firmly; "I must obey grandpapa's wishes, and not open it unless I fail to earn a livelihood by work."

"As you please, my dear child, as you please," replied Madame Duval. But she thought to herself, "She is an oddity, like her old grandfather; I must humor her for the present and keep her here, so that I shall secure my share of the treasure."

In pursuance of this plan, the landlady lavished fond words and caresses on Louise; she invited her to eat with herself, and took care to provide some little delicacy for dinner. She disposed of the furniture to the best advantage, and after having satisfied all claims, presented Louise with three francs, saying, "See, my dear, how well it is for you to have an attached friend to manage your little affairs; if less carefully disposed of, your furniture would not have brought half the sum."

Louise was a gentle, well principled girl, but she was young, and the pernicious flattery and indulgence of her false friend soon produced an evil effect on her mind. She indeed fell speedily into idle habits. She procured some work from a neighboring shop, but the remuneration was very small, and she often thought, as she held her needle with a listless hand, "How tiresome it is to work so long for a few sous; I really think I might open grandpapa's box and enjoy what he has left me!"

It happened one day that Louise saw a very pretty bonnet in a milliner's window; it seemed as if it would exactly fit her, and she inquired the price. "Fifteen francs," the milliner said. "Very cheap, indeed too cheap; but it would become mademoiselle so much that she would let her have it at first cost."

Louise looked and hesitated. Her conscience whispered, "You have not got the money, and even if you had, fifteen francs could be better spent than in gratifying vanity." "But the bonnet is so pretty," she thought again; "and I can open grandpapa's box to-night, and then I shall be so rich that fifteen francs will seem a trifle." Conscience was silenced though not satisfied, and Louise returned to the house of Madame Duval. They sat down to dinner, but the young girl felt so agitated that she could not eat.

"Madame," she said at last, "I think I will open the box to-night. You know I have tried to work, and could earn but a little, and 'tis right that I should repay you for your kindness."

At these words the landlady embraced her. "Oh, my dear child," she said, "you know I love you so much that I would gladly have you here without any payment. But come, where is the key? Let us look at your treasure."

Louise produced the key, unlocked the box and raised the cover. Madame Duval thrust

in her eager hand and drew forth—what?—a bundle of manuscripts carefully tied up. They were evidently written by juvenile hands, and looked, indeed, like schoolboys' copy books. The landlady and Louise looked carefully through them, hoping they might contain bank notes, or some paper of value; but when nothing of the kind appeared, the rage of Madame Duval knew no bounds. She accused M. Caillot and his granddaughter of being impostors, and even threatened the poor girl with being sent to prison.

Louise was quite stunned by her misfortune, and could scarcely find words to implore the compassion of her cruel landlady. At length, having exhausted her anger in various abusive epithets, Madame Duval stripped the poor child of everything she possessed, leaving her nothing but a few ragged garments to cover her, and then turned her out of doors to seek a shelter where she could.

Night was fast approaching, and Louise found herself in a dreadful situation; sent at such an hour to wander, penniless and half naked, through the streets of Paris. When Madame Duval was closing the door, Louise ventured to ask her for the fatal tin box.

"No," replied she, "that may be worth a few sous, so I shall keep it, but if you wish for the trumpery papers in it you may have them, as a precious *souvenir* of your thievish old grandfather." So saying, the cruel woman threw her the carefully tied up manuscripts and then shut the door.

The heart of Louise was humbled; she felt no inclination to return railing for railing. "I have deserved this misfortune," she thought; it comes as the just punishment of my idle selfishness. May God protect me, and enable me to act better in future!" After a short but fervent prayer, her mind felt calmed, and she bethought herself of the aged cousin of her grandfather, Madame Therese. "I will go to her," she said, "and ask her to let me share her lodging, and perhaps, by working hard, I may contribute to her support as well as my own." Holding her grandfather's papers carefully in her hand, she set out. The humble lodging of Madame Therese was situated in an obscure suburb, and Louise had some difficulty in finding it out. At length a good natured shoemaker living in the same street, directed her to the door, and the young girl knocked gently.

"Come in," said a feeble voice. Louise entered.

The room was small, but very clean; a bed, covered with a white quilt, occupied one corner, and a cupboard another; at the side was a small earthen stove in which a few sticks were burning, and two or three chairs and a table completed the furniture of the apartment. Madame Therese was seated on a low stool near the stove; her dress, though humble, was very clean, and her gray hair, drawn tightly under a muslin cap, gave a venerable air to her wrinkled features. She had been for many years so crippled by rheumatism as to be unable to walk; but her hands being free from the disease, she was constantly employed in knitting, and thus gained a scanty subsistence. Yet often in the cold dark days of winter, the poor widow would have perished but for the timely assistance of a few charitable neighbors, who, out of their own small supply, used to bring her small presents of soup, bread and firing. It was now four years since she had seen Louise, her own infirmities and those of M. Caillot having prevented their meeting; indeed, so secluded was her life that she did not even know of her cousin's death, and was therefore much surprised both at seeing Louise and hearing all she had to tell.

Encouraged by the maternal kindness with which she was received, the young girl made a frank confession of her errors, and concluded by saying, "Now, dear madame, if you will allow me to share your room, I will try, with the blessing of God, to be some comfort and assistance to you. I am young and strong, and indeed I will try to work hard."

"You are welcome, my dear child," replied

Madame Therese; "while God spares me we will never part; indeed I feel assured that He has sent you to me, and that all our misfortunes, if borne with cheerful resignation, will prove for our real good."

She then set herself busily to prepare some bread soup, and when it was ready, pressed Louise affectionately to partake of it. Afterwards she made her share her clean hard bed, and the young girl, happy to have found so truly good a friend, slumbered peacefully till morning.

When Louise awoke she set herself to consider her present situation, and resolved to leave nothing undone that might contribute to her cousin's comfort. Accordingly, having dressed herself, she assisted Madame Therese in putting on her clothes, and then arranged the room neatly while the old lady prepared breakfast.

"How handy and useful you are, my child," "Oh, aunt—I will allow me to call you aunt?—I was always accustomed to attend dear grandpapa, and shall be glad to do the same for you."

Their light meal over, Louise asked her aunt, as she now called her, to look up in the cupboard her grandfather's manuscripts, for although she could see no intrinsic value in them, yet, as a memento of him, she prized them.

The old lady looked at them. "I am a poor scholar," she said; "but certainly these papers appear to me like a schoolboy's scribbling. I cannot think why my poor cousin called them a treasure. However, for his sake we will put them up carefully, and I certainly feel indebted to them for bringing you to me."

Madame Therese then lent Louise a cloak with which to cover her shabby garments, and directed her to a large haberdasher's shop, where she might succeed in gaining employment.

It was situated in one of the busiest streets of Paris, and a number of gaily dressed people were purchasing at the counter when Louise entered. Ready made shirts, blouses, and children's clothes were among the articles sold, and these Louise hoped to be employed in making. She advanced timidly towards the mistress of the establishment, and said, "If you please, madame, do you require a workwoman?"

"Not at present," was the reply, and poor Louise was turning away when the woman added, "If you can work well, and on low terms, I may find something for you to do. Have you any one to recommend you?"

"Only my cousin, with whom I live," "Who is she?"

"Her name is Madame Therese Caillot. She lives in a room, No. 27 Rue —; but she cannot come out of doors, for she is disabled by rheumatism."

The shopkeeper laughed. "A fine recommendation truly! You don't suppose, child, that in this establishment we trust our work to persons who can give no better references than you offer?"

The tears stood in the young girl's eyes. "Good morning, madame," she said humbly, and left the shop.

She recollected passing another warehouse of less splendid appearance in the next street, and thither she turned her steps. There had been a heavy fall of rain and the pavement was muddy. As Louise walked slowly on, she struck her foot against something that jingled; she stooped and took up what looked like a lump of mud, but felt very heavy. Louise wiped it, and then perceived it was a purse. With some difficulty she opened the clasp and found it contained twenty gold pieces. "What a treasure! Her first feeling was joy; her second, 'this money is not mine, I must seek for the owner and return it.' She then resolved to take it to Madame Therese and be guided by her advice as to the best means of restoring it. Scanning it carefully in the folds of her dress, she entered the second shop and applied for work. She met with a similar refusal, and with a heavy heart was quitting the shop, when a few words spoken at the counter arrested her attention. An elderly gentleman was purchasing some gloves and when the parcel was handed to him he said, "I fear, madame, I must be in your debt for these until to-morrow, for I have just been so careless as to lose my purse."

"Ah, monsieur, what a pity! As to the gloves, don't mention them, I pray; it will do to pay for them at any time. But how did monsieur lose his purse?"

"I can scarcely tell. I remember taking out my pocket-handkerchief in the street next to this, and probably drew my purse out with it; but I cannot be certain. It was rather a serious loss—twenty Napoleons."

Louise advanced eagerly—"Monsieur," she said, "I believe I have found your purse; and she handed him the one she had found."

"You are a very honest little girl," said he; "this is indeed my purse, which I never expected to see again. And now what shall I give you for finding it?"

"Thank you, monsieur; I do not expect anything."

"That's no reason why you should not be rewarded. You look poor; tell me where you live."

Louise replied that she lived with her cousin, an old woman, and was now seeking for work to support them both.

"Madame," said the gentleman, turning to the mistress of the shop, "will you, on my recommendation, supply this girl with work. I heard you refuse her just now, as you said she could give you no reference. I think we may both be assured of her honest principles."

"Certainly, monsieur, I shall have much pleasure in trying her; and if she works well, I shall be able to supply her with pretty constant employment."

"Now," said the gentleman, turning to Louise, "here are four Napoleons for you, they are only the just reward of your honesty. I leave Paris to-morrow with my family, and shall probably be absent for some months, otherwise I would ask my wife to call at your lodging; but on our return I hope she will be able to see you. Here is a card with my name and address."

Louise gratefully thanked the kind gentleman, who hastened from the shop, and she then took the materials for a shirt, promising to bring it back finished the next day. What joyful news she had on her return for Madame Therese, and how cheerfully did they partake together of their evening meal, to which was added a salad and a bit of cheese to make a little feast.

Louise continued to work hard and steadily. Winter set in this year with unusual severity, and poor Madame Therese became quite disabled. Rheumatism attacked her hands as well as her feet, and rendered her quite unable to work. She suffered dreadful pain at night, which Louise sought tenderly to relieve by rubbing and chafing her limbs. The four Napoleons were gradually expended in providing medicines and nourishing food for the invalid. Taught by adversity, Louise learned to forget herself, and was never more happy than when ministering to the wants of her aunt. Before the end of February their money was all spent, and the earnings of Louise, always small, were further diminished by the expense of candle-light, and the necessity of giving up much time to attending the invalid. To add to their trials, the young girl's own health began to fail. Loss of rest, constant sitting at her needle, and want of sufficient food, produced their usual effect. She became pale and thin, her breathing was quick and her appetite failing.

Madame Therese became much alarmed about her. One day she remarked her frequently putting her hand on her side, and sighing as if in pain.

"My child," said the old woman, "the good gentleman whose purse you found is a physician. I am sure if he knew of your illness, he would do something for you. Will you, then, call at his house to-day, for indeed I feel uneasy about you."

Louise felt reluctant to go. She feared it would look like begging from one who had already done much for her; but her aunt fearing that her health was seriously affected, managed to satisfy her scruples, and induced her to go.

Not long but disappointment awaited them. Louise found the house shut up, and the old man who was left in charge of it told her the family were not expected home for two months. She returned sorrowfully to her lodging, and continued with Madame Therese to struggle against poverty and illness.

When Dr. Leverrier, the loser of the purse, at length returned to Paris, he called to mind the poor little girl, and one day, accompanied by his wife, sought out the humble lodgings of Madame Therese. Ascending the dark, narrow staircase, they knocked at the door, and the voice of Madame Therese said "Come in." They entered. The room, though perfectly clean, looked almost bare; every little article of furniture had by degrees been parted with to meet the necessities of the poor inmates. Louise, whose weakness had considerably increased, was seated on a bundle of straw, which formed their only bed, and her wasted

fingers were feebly endeavoring to finish some work which ought to have been returned the day before. So changed was her appearance, that Dr. Leverrier could scarcely recognize her; but she knew him, and blushed deeply as she rose and said,

"Aunt, this is the kind gentleman who gave me the money."

"I am sorry," said Madame Leverrier, "to see you look so poorly; but we are come now to do what we can to relieve you, and I hope, please God, you will soon be well." She then entered into conversation with the old woman, while her husband inquired into Louise's state of health. He found she had no fixed disease, nothing which might not be removed by good food, fresh air, and freedom from toil. These he took care should be secured to her, by giving her aunt a sum of money sufficient for their present necessities, and promising to continue it until both the invalids should be restored.

They then took their leave, followed by the grateful blessings of Louise and her aunt. That evening Madame Leverrier sent them a comfortable bed and blankets, together with a warm gown and shawl for each. How comfortably they slept that night! and how fervently did they bless the goodness of God in sending them such friends!

Dr. Leverrier continued frequently to visit them; he used to send Louise out to walk, and sometimes sat with her aunt during her absence. One day he asked the old lady to tell him all the particulars of their history, which she very willingly did. And she had a list of the manuscripts, which M. Caillot had bequeathed to his granddaughter as a treasure, and which had proved so useless to her, he became greatly interested. He was a member of several scientific societies, and very fond of antiquarian research; it therefore occurred to him that the papers might possibly possess some value, and he asked anxiously to see them.

"You can have them, and welcome, monsieur," said Madame Therese. "Louise, poor child, was greatly attached to her grandfather, and for his sake she keeps them carefully locked up. I will open the cupboard and get them for you."

Accordingly, she handed Dr. Leverrier the bundle tied up with tape. He opened it, and found it to consist of several small parcels. One of them was labelled, "The writing of his most gracious Majesty Louis XIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The tenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eleventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twelfth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fourteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventeenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The nineteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twentieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twenty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twenty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twenty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twenty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twenty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XL. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twenty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XLI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twenty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XLII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twenty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XLIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The twenty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XLIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirtieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XLV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XLVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XLVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XLVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis XLIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis L. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The thirty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fortieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The forty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The forty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The forty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The forty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LVIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The forty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The forty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The forty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The forty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The forty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fiftieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The fifty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixtieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The sixty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventy-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventy-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventy-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventy-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventy-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventy-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventy-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventy-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The seventy-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eightieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The eighty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The ninetieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundredth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-tenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eleventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twelfth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fourteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventeenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-nineteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twentieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twenty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twenty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twenty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twenty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twenty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twenty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twenty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twenty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-twenty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirtieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-thirty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fortieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-forty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-forty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-forty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-forty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-forty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-forty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-forty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-forty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-forty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fiftieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-fifty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixtieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-sixty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventy-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventy-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventy-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventy-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventy-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventy-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventy-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventy-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-seventy-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eightieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-eighty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninetyth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninety-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninety-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninety-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninety-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninety-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninety-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninety-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninety-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The hundred-ninety-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundredth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-tenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-eleventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twelfth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-fourteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-fifteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-sixteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-seventeenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-eighteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-nineteenth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twentieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twenty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twenty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twenty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twenty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twenty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twenty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twenty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twenty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-twenty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirtieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirty-sixth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirty-seventh was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirty-eighth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-thirty-ninth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXV. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-fortieth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-forty-first was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-forty-second was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXVIII. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-forty-third was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXIX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-forty-fourth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXX. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-forty-fifth was labelled, "The writing of his Majesty Louis LXXXI. in his eighth year, while instructed by me, (signed) L. Caillot." The two hundred-f

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

Present Condition of the Church
in the Old and New World.

IS CATHOLICITY ON THE DECLINE?

Comparison of the Past with
the Present.POSITION OF THE CHURCH IN CATHOLIC
AND PROTESTANT COUNTRIES.PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY THROUGH-
OUT THE UNITED STATES.

TWO-FOLD INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

Churches Dedicated and Commenced during the
Past Year.

Deaths among the Clergy.

The compilation of facts relative to Catholic progress in various portions of the world, which we now give, may be prefaced very appropriately with a statement of the latest returns of the numerical strength of the different Christian and Jewish populations of the earth, furnished in 1889 by direction of the Prussian Bureau of Statistics, sitting in Berlin, with a general appropriation of the entire population of the globe.

In the several nations of the earth there are 335,000,000 of Christians; of whom 200,000,000 are Catholics, 60,000,000 are Protestants, and 76,000,000 are followers of the Greek Church. The number of Jews amount to 5,000,000.

UNITED STATES.

The progress of the Church in the United States during the last ten years has attracted the attention of all Christendom, and is the most powerful refutation of the assertion that a Republic is unfavorable to the extension of our holy religion. We do not propose to enter into a historical review of the Church in this country, for it would be impossible to do so as fully as we should desire at the present time. Indeed such a task would require whole volumes for its proper performance, and we shall, therefore, merely present a few prominent facts, showing the practical work that has been done. In the year 1880, just thirty years ago, the number of churches in the United States was 230—to-day there are 2,400, while of Stations and Chapels the number is put down at 1,128. In 1880 there were but 230 priests and ten bishops, while the number of priests at present in the country is 2,225, and the number of Bishops 49. Of ecclesiastical institutions we have 48, but in 1880 there were only 9.

Thus in a single generation there has been an increase of 2,155 in the number of churches; an increase of 2,003 in the number of priests; an increase of 39 in the number of Bishops, and an increase of 39 in the number of ecclesiastical institutions.

Let us look at the practical evidence of the progress of the church during the last decade. In 1880 there were 3 Provinces, to-day there are 7; in 1880 there were 27 Bishops, to-day there are 49; in 1880 there were 1,081 priests, to-day there are 2,225; in 1880 there were 1,078 churches, to-day there are 2,385; in 1880 there were 203 stations and chapels, to-day there are 1,128; in 1880 there were 29 ecclesiastical institutions, to-day there are 48. Thus we see that the increase has been more than two fold.

The progress of Catholic educational institutions has been not less marked, for we find that there are no less than 472 Parish Schools in which about ninety thousand pupils receive instruction, which is almost gratuitous. Of the higher class the number is put down as follows:—Colleges and male academies, 80; female academies and boarding schools, 202, making a total of 291, in which about thirty thousand pupils receive instruction. These colleges, academies, &c., are almost all under the charge of religious orders, but there are quite a large number of schools conducted by Catholic lay teachers. In the consideration of these facts it is well to remember that a large proportion of our Catholic population are obliged to pay their quota of the taxes for

the support of the public schools in addition to the liberal contribution made to maintain their own. While providing liberally of their means for the increase of the facilities for the diffusion of a sound system of Catholic education our fellow Catholics throughout the country have not been unmindful of the claims of charity, for we find that the number of orphans supported is between eight and nine thousand, the number of asylums being 102. The number of other charitable institutions is 81 including hospitals, houses of the Good Shepherd, houses of industry, &c., &c.

DEDICATIONS OF CHURCHES IN THE
UNITED STATES.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR 1889.

The following are the Churches dedicated in the different dioceses in the United States during the past year:

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 16—The Church of St. Alphonsus Wheeling Va., was dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan. It will seat about 900 persons. The Church is 100 feet by 55, and the style Roman, mixed with Corinthian.

MARCH.

March 31—A new church was dedicated by Right Rev. Dr. Juncker, at Springfield, Ill.

MAY.

May 8—In Buffalo the Church of the Holy Angels was dedicated by the Right Rev. Joseph E. B. Guignes, D. D., Bishop of Bytown, Canada, the dedication sermon being preached by the Right Rev. Bishop of Buffalo.

May 19—In Alton Illinois the new Cathedral was consecrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, the sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell.

May 22—In Aurora, Kane Co., a new church was dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Chicago. It is built of stone, in the Norman Gothic style, and is 40 feet by 102.

In North Bridgewater the new church of St. Patrick's was dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston. It is built in the Romanesque style 110 feet long by 58 wide.

May 29—In Chicopee, Mass, the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick.

JUNE.

June 5—In Mechanicstown, Frederick Co. Md., a new church was dedicated to the service of God under the patronage of the Lady of Mount Carmel. It was dedicated by the Rev. J. McCaffrey, President of Mount St. Mary.

June 19—In Tioga Village, Pa., a new church was dedicated under the name of St. Louis of France.

In North Attlebury, Mass., a church was dedicated to Almighty God under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin, by Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick.

June 26—At Whippany Morris Co., N. J., the Church of our Lady of Mercy was dedicated by Right Rev. Dr. Bayley, Bishop of Newark.

JULY.

July 12—In Potsdam, N. Y., a new church was dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. McClosky, Bishop of Albany.

July 17—In New Boston Clermont Co., the Church of St. Louis was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati.

AUGUST.

Aug. 7—In Nicholas C. H. Virginia a new Church was dedicated to the worship of the Almighty by the Right Rev. Bishop Whelan.

Aug.—The new Catholic Church in Greenbush, in charge of Rev. Mr. Curry, was dedicated recently by Bishop McCloskey, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Wadhams, Noethan, Conroy, and others.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 11—At Locust Point, the Chapel of St. Lawrence was dedicated by the Rev. Father Elder.

Sept. 11—In Philadelphia the Church of the Assumption was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Neumann, the sermon being preached by the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville.

Sept. 14—In Union Tioga county, Pa., the Church of the Holy Cross was dedicated by the Rev. Chas. Mangin.

At Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pa., a new church was dedicated to the worship of the Almighty.

Sept. 18—A new church was dedicated in Middletown Dauphin county, Pa.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 9—In Madisonville a new church was

blessed by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati.

In Bellevue, diocese of Dubuque, a new church has been dedicated by Right Rev. Dr. Smyth.

Oct. 16—In Washington, D. C., the Church of St. Aloysius was dedicated by Very Rev. Father Villiger, Provincial S. J. The dedication sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

Oct. 23—In Cleveland, Ohio, St. Peter's Church was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, who also preached the dedication sermon.

Oct. 23—At Grass Valley, California, St. Patrick's Church was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop of San Francisco. The dedication sermon was preached by the same prelate.

Oct. 26—In St. Louis, Mo., the Church of St. Malachy was dedicated by Rev. Mr. O'Brien.

Oct. 30—At Broad Top, Huntingdon County, Penn., the Church of the Immaculate Conception was dedicated by Very Rev. J. O'Connor. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. Walsh.

Oct. 30—The Church of St. Vincent, Marion county, Ky., blessed by the Pastor, Rev. F. B. Masselli preached on the occasion.

Oct. 30—In the Diocese of Chicago, a new church was dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, who also preached on the occasion.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 6—At Auburn, Placer County, Cal., the Church of St. Teresa was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany.

Nov. 7—At Westwood, Jersey County, Ill., the Church of the Immaculate Conception was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Alton.

Nov. 18—At Rouse Point, the Church of St. Patrick was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop of Burlington.

Nov. 18—Near Birmingham, the Church of the Blessed Paul was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Young, who preached on the occasion.

Nov. 18—The new brick church recently erected in Napa was consecrated to the service of God by the Most Rev. the Archbishop, assisted by the Pastor, Rev. J. Deyart, and Father Maginnis. Mr. Maginnis preached the dedication sermon on the occasion.

Nov. 20—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Church of "the Nativity of Our Lord" was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, who also preached the dedication sermon.

Nov. 20—In Camden, N. J., the Church of the Immaculate Conception was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Newark.

Nov. 24—At Stoughton, Mass., the Church of the Immaculate Conception was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Boston. The sermon was preached by Father Hawkins, rector of the House of the Angel Guardian.

The dedication of St. Peter's Church in East Liberty took place on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M.

Nov. 27—In New York the Missionary Church of St. Paul the Apostle was dedicated by Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, the sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. Preston.

Nov. 27—At Burlington, N. J., St. Paul's Church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Newark.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 4—In Weymouth, Mass., the Church of St. Francis Xavier was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Boston.

Dec. 4—In New York, the Church of Maria Ascension was dedicated by Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G.

Dec. 8—In Burlington, Racine county, Wis., the Right Rev. Bishop of Milwaukee dedicated the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Dec. 11—At Portage City, Wis., a new church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Milwaukee, who also preached the dedication sermon.

Dec. 18—The Church of St. Francis, Cincinnati, dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Dec. 23—The new Church of St. Gabriel, New York City, was blessed by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Clowry.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONES OF
CHURCHES IN THE DIFFERENT DIO-
CESE THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

The following are the churches of which the corner stones were laid during the year 1889:

March 20—At Gretna, La., the corner-stone of St. Joseph's Church was laid by Rev. Mr. Anwander.

March 27—At Lanesville, Harrison county, Ia., the corner-stone of a new church was laid by the Rev. L. Brandt of Madison.

APRIL.

April 25—In Dayton, Ohio, the corner-stone of the Church of Mary the Immaculate was blessed by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati.

MAY.

May 1—In St. Louis the corner-stone of St. John's Church was laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore.

May 8—In Fort Lee, N. J., the corner-stone of the Church of the Madonna was blessed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Newark.

JUNE.

June 5—In Portsmouth, Va., the corner stone of a church, to replace the one destroyed by incendiaries, was laid by Rt. Rev. Bishop McGill.

In Prince George's county, Ind., the corner stone of a new church was laid by Very Rev. N. D. Young, O. S. D. It will be built near the old church known as "Boone's Chapel."

June 19—At Baptist Corners, Vt., the corner-stone of a new church was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Burlington.

At Reed's Corners, in Greece, N. Y., the corner-stone of St. Andrew's Church was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Buffalo.

June 26—At Augusta, Ky., the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Covington laid the corner stone of a new church.

JULY.

July 2—At Newark, near Cincinnati, Ohio, the corner-stone of the Church of St. Francis de Sales was blessed.

At Pacific, Mo., the corner stone of a new church was laid by Rev. Father Smarius, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller.

July 17—At Vera Cruz, near New Boston, the corner-stone of the Church of the Holy Ghost was laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati.

At Buffalo, the corner-stone of St. Bridget's Church was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Timon.

AUGUST.

Aug. 15—At Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, the corner-stone of the new church of St. Mary's was blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop of Erie, the sermon being preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Aug. 14—At Morristown, Pa., the corner-stone of St. Patrick's Church was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Neumann of Philadelphia.

Aug. 17—At Canton, Miss., the corner-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, was laid by Rev. F. Pont, Pastor of Jackson, Miss.

Aug. 21—In Cincinnati, the corner-stone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception was blessed by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati. The discourse was delivered by Right Rev. J. M. Young, Bishop of Erie.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 11—At Malone, N. Y., the corner-stone of a new church was laid.

On Bunker-Hill, Mass., the corner-stone of the Church of St. Francis de Sales was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop of Boston. Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell preached on the occasion.

Sept. 4—In Brooklyn, L. I., the corner-stone of St. Peter's Church was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, who preached on the occasion.

In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the corner-stone of a new church to be dedicated under the title of the Most Holy Trinity, was laid by Very Rev. Mr. Raffener.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 2—At San Francisco, California, the corner-stone of St. Francis' Church was laid by Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 6—In Chocoma, Susquehanna county, Pa., the corner stone of a new church was laid by the Rev. F. Smulder.

Nov. 27—In St. Louis, Mo., the corner-stone of the new Church of the Annunciation was laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis.

ECCLESIASTICAL NECROLOGY.

DEATHS AMONG THE HIERARCHY THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1889.

JANUARY.

Jan. 2—In the Diocese of Savannah, Rev. Patrick Hooke, in the 25th year of his age.

Jan. 9—In New York, Rev. Peter McCarron, a native of Ireland, in the 34th year of his age.

Jan. 13—In Coleraine, Ireland, Rev. John

C. Flanagan, of the Diocese of Philadelphia, aged 54.

In Jefferson City, Diocese of New Orleans, Rev. J. J. Baysch.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 11—At St. Joseph's College, Perry county, Ohio, Rev. P. D. Noon.

Feb. 19—In Urbana, Ohio, Rev. Austin F. Grogan, in the 46th year of his age and 12th of his ministry.

MARCH.

March 6—In Crossmaglen, Ireland, Rev. Peter Hanmill, formerly Pastor of St. Augustine's, Boston.

March 8—In Boston, Rev. Henry Turpin.

March 11—At Middletown, Conn., Rev. Patrick Gaffney, of the Diocese of Chicago. He was a native of the county Cavan, Ireland, and was ordained in the United States, March, 1856.

March 25—In Collinsville, Ill., Rev. John Reis, a native of Germany, in the 30th year of his age.

March 27—In Loretto, Pa., Rev. John Doran.

APRIL.

April 4—In Valparaiso, Rev. John H. Force, of the Diocese of Fort Wayne, in the 33th year of his age.

April 17—At the College of Santa Clara, Cal., Rev. Peter Devos, S. J., in the 62d year of his age and 38d of his ministry. He was a native of Belgium.

April 19—In Roxbury, Mass., Rev. John O. Bierre, a native of Ireland, in the 63d year of his age and 38th of his ministry. He was ordained by the Archbishop of Paris in 1820.

April 24—At Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. Michael Heas, in the 52d year of his age and 25th of his ministry. He was a native of Ireland and the last 25 years of his life was spent in Syracuse.

MAY.

May 8—In the diocese of New Orleans Rev. E. Dupuy, aged 58.

May 13—In New York, Rev. Thomas Martin, O. S. D., Pastor of St. James Church. He was a native of Ireland.

May 14—In Mobile, Right Rev. Dr. Portier, Bishop of Mobile, in the 64th year of his age and the 33d of his episcopacy. He was born in the Department of the Loire France in 1795.

In Mauch Chunk, Pa., Rev. Charles McEnroe, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in the 32d year of his age.

May 23—In Buffalo, Rev. Radolphus Folienies.

JUNE.

June 4—In York Pa., Rev. F. X. Freyer, in the 57th year of his age and 34th of his ministry, eleven of which were spent in this country. He was a native of Switzerland.

June 6—In Frederick Md., Rev. Hippolyte de Neckar, S. J., a native of Belgium, in the 41st year of his age.

June 20—At the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Rev. Thomas McCullough, a native of Ireland, aged 38. He was the first priest ordained in the diocese of Pittsburgh, in the year 1844.

June 29—In the diocese of Dubuque, Rev. P. Mange, of Washington, Iowa. He was drowned in crossing Crooked Creek, while going to Mount Pleasant in the discharge of his Missionary duties.

JULY.

July 4—In the diocese of New Orleans, Rev. J. M. Lafranc, aged 65.

July 9—In Pittsburgh Pa., Rev. Francis Grimmer, of Baden, Germany. He was born in 1794 and ordained 1827.

July 14—In the diocese of Milwaukee, Rev. C. D. Bache, aged 37.

July 14—In Kenosha, Wis., Rev. Father Roche, pastor of St. Mark's Church.

July 22—At the Benedictine Monastery, Butler county, Pa., Rev. Ulric Stott, a native of Suabia, in the 27th year of his age and 6th of his ministry.

July 26—At St. Ann's Jennings county, Ind., Rev. C. H. Schultes, aged 40.

AUGUST.

August 6—At the University of St. Louis, Mo., Rev. Father Gleizal.

August 15—In Donaldsonville, La., Rev. Stanislaus Maragline, a Lazarist Father, aged 42.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1—In Rochester, N. Y., the Rev. John Baptist Menner, of Ratisbon, Germany, in his 66th year. For the last eight years he was a Missionary in the United States.

Sept. 21—In New Bedford, Mass., Rev. Henry E. S. Hennison, the 27th year of his

age and 6th of his ministry. He was a native of Virginia.

Sept. 25—At Elba Dodge county, Wis., Rev. Patrick Parcell, a native of Cork, Ireland, in the 39th year of his age.

Sept. 27—In the diocese of Albany, Rev. Constance Weber.

Sept. 29—In Merrimac, Franklin county, Mo., Rev. P. Grace, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and eight years a priest of the diocese of St. Louis.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 2—In Brooklyn, L. I., at the residence of the Rev. P. O'Neill, the Rev. P. Behan, a native of Ireland, in the 33d year of his age. The last scene of his labors was Helena, Arkansas, which he left to accompany Bishop Byrne to Europe.

Oct. 3—In Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. Father Valeriano, O. S. F., a native of Piedmont, in the 40th year of his age and 17th of his ministry. He was interred in the Franciscan Cemetery at Allegany.

In the diocese of Buffalo, the Rev. V. Da Ormes, aged 40 years.

Oct. 5—In Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Ill., Rev. Nicholas Perrin, aged 61, a native of Lorraine, France.

Oct. 6—In New Orleans, of which he was a native, Rev. Felix Huchet de Hernion, S. J., aged 23.

Oct. 15—In Bethlehem, Stock county, Ohio, Rev. M. Gabriel Lockhart, a native of Alsace.

Oct. 23—At the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., the Rev. John McGuigan, S. J., a native of Philadelphia.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 12—In Charleston, S. C., Rev. George A. Healy, O. S. A., a native of Ireland, in the 41st year of his age.

Nov. 19—In Paris, Rt. Rev. John Barry, Bishop of Savannah, Ga., in the 60th year of his age. He died in the Convent of the Brothers Hospitallers of St. John of God, and his remains were followed to their temporary resting place in Mount Parnasse by several dignitaries and members of the French Church, the directors and pupils of the Irish College, and many distinguished laymen. He was consecrated in Baltimore Aug. 2, 1857, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick.

Nov. 29—In Scranton, Penn., Rev. Thomas Lyndon.

In the diocese of Chicago, Rev. Matthew Dillon.

In the diocese of Chicago, Rev. James Moran.

In the diocese of St. Louis, Rev. Joseph Patschowski, S. J.

In the diocese of Chicago, Rev. John Ingolsby.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 16—At Newark, N. J., Rev. Father Durning, Pastor of St. Mary's, Rondout, N. Y. He was a native of New Jersey.

EUROPE.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

If we said "Ireland is Catholic as ever," and then closed our remarks on the position of the Church amongst the Sons of St. Patrick, we would have, in a great measure, discharged our duty towards the old land, by the simple announcement of her adherence to the Faith, which has been her consolation under such dire persecutions at home, and the instrument of so many glorious triumphs for her exiled children in every clime. Ireland has, however, endured so much afflictions on account of her religion during the past ten years, that we feel bound to notice it; doing so with the cheering conviction that she has passed her last era of sorrow and despondency, and that she will soon be blessed by a sight of the peaceful and overshadowing splendor of the Church which she has done so much to uphold, and to which she has given so many faithful prelates, priests, and pious virgins.

Never at any period of her history—not when the Lord Deputy of Elizabeth destroyed her growing crops by fire, not when the sword of Essex was at her throat, nor when the troopers of Cromwell slaughtered her women and children engaged in prayer in the Bull Ring of Wexford—did Ireland run such danger or suffer such mental and physical torture on account of her Catholicity as she did during the years which have passed from 1849 to 1859.

In 1849 the Irish people stood like shivering skeletons on the brink of the grave, from

the effects of a three years' famine unexampled for severity in history; for her visitation at that time was sent on a nation already reduced to the lowest point of existence by means of a studied system of legislation pursued by an alien government for that ulterior purpose, and the direct hostile influences of a landlord class, the more numerous and prominent members of which were, as ever, the avowed enemies of the Catholic tenants on matters of creed and social independence.

When in such situation, and when her strong men, reduced to skin and bone, trembled beside the red burial trenches of the poor-houses, and heard their offspring crying out in hunger and sickness for relief, the Protestant tempter came to the husband and father and offered him food and raiment in exchange for his religion and the Sacramental Bread of the Altar. Improving, as it were, on the tactics of the founder of the proselytizing system, the modern British "Soup" did not require of the Irish Catholic to "curse his God and die," but only requested of him to deny God's Church and live on the tempting food held out to him from over the graves of his kith and kin. But the faithful Irishmen rejected it, and having, through the strength of baptismal grace, told the heartless agent of perversion to "get behind him," he laid him down and died in the light of faith—perfecting a martyrdom little inferior in glory to that so frequently found in the earliest days of Catholic Christianity.

So lived, so suffered, and so died fifties of thousands of Irishmen and women within the time to which our retrospective digest refers.

To those who were preserved from death came eviction from their homes, ruin of business, the separation of family, and the fell operation of civil laws against their property and political liberty. Then again did the tempter proffer houses, land, place, trade, and family restoration to the Irish who would become renegade to the Church, or even oppose the clergy in matters of discipline. Again were his inducements rejected, and we find that during the years 1850-'51 these true Irish Catholics tore themselves and families from the very presence of the foes of their religion, going into exile in such numbers that the population of the apostolic land was found, at the commencement of 1852, to have been reduced by two millions of souls, from death and emigration.

The religious persecutions of the Law Church found comfort even from this fact, although they had lost the prey which they sought with such avidity, for when the people were observed to flee from the land in such vast numbers the shout was sent forth by them that "many Catholic Churches would be closed for want of congregations, and that the young Catholics left behind would care little for the graces which they could not partake of in consequence of the shutting of the doors of the temple." We do not exaggerate this point in the least, for it was one of fond and earnest hope to the Anglo-Saxon enemies of the faith in Ireland at the time of which we speak. But here again they were disappointed; for no Catholic congregation was dissolved in Ireland, nor was the smallest link in the Apostolic chain which binds her to the Holy See, even chafed by a lengthened absence of the most humble curate of a parish, notwithstanding that almost the same poverty, with the same diseases, and death, which had ravaged the flock waited on the clergymen.

When the famine pang passed away from Ireland we find her people more ardent, if possible, than ever in the profession of the faith, and from that day to this they have labored for the assertion of the complete independence of the Church in matters affecting religious discipline and education with an earnestness worthy of their sires.

The infamous "Bequest's Act" of England directed against their belief in the efficacy of good works and the reward of death-bed piety has been rendered a dead letter by their resolute disregard of its provisions. The Income Tax Collection Clause, which required the Catholic clergy to make returns of their aggregate income—divided against the voluntary system of Church support, has been set at naught by the firmness of her priests, whilst public education has been almost completely liberated from the infidel influences which tended so powerfully to beget an indifference to Catholic truths in the minds of a generation so miraculously preserved from death and religious perversion as we have described.

In the position thus assumed by what may be termed the "redeemed" people of Ireland, they have been sustained by the prayers, the advice, the best wishes, and the money aid of their fellow countrymen scattered over every other portion of the earth, so that we find that within the ten years Ireland has maintained all her old churches and built many new ones; supported all her clergy and religious orders, besides educating many more for foreign missions; opened a number of new Catholic Schools and founded a Catholic University in Dublin, which will shortly be regularly recognized by law to grant degrees and thus completely obviate the necessity of endangering the faith of the more favored Catholics by resort to Trinity College—Elizabeth's grand "Soup" School—for instruction in the higher branches of literature.

The Irish Missionary College at "All Hallows," Drunconra, has been kept open on a more extended scale during the ten years, and sent forth many devoted priests to heathen and partially converted countries as well as pious volunteers to foreign dioceses better supplied.

Catholic diocesan schools are now to be found in almost every diocese of the country where candidates for ordination are prepared for college under the eyes of the Bishop, or educated for the lay professions in morality and Catholic truth. The nunneries, monasteries, orphan asylums, Catholic homes of refuge, hospitals, reformatory institutions, and places of pious retreat which ornament Ireland are far too many for enumeration in a newspaper, but we may mention that the following religious orders are to be found represented in Dublin alone—Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins, Augustinians, Grand Carmelites, Discalced Carmelites, Trappists, Carmelites of England and France, Society of Jesus, and Society of Saint Vincent de Paul. In that city also is to be seen the magnificent hospital of Saint Vincent de Paul attended to in all its details—from the duties of door porters to those of ward attendant and sacred consoler of the dying—by the good Sisters of the order.

As it is in Dublin so it is in every city of the country; the hospitals and Christian Brothers Schools in the metropolis being repeated in Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Waterford, Galway, Derry, and Belfast, proclaiming to the world that Ireland, north and south—from the great "Protestant Plantation of Ulster" to "Cashed of Kings"—is Catholic in heart, in spirit, and in turn.

The affairs of the Church in Ireland are administered by four Archbishops—one being Primate—and twenty-four Bishops, with some thousands of regular priests. Of the learning, zeal, piety, and patriotism of the Irish prelates and clergy, it is unnecessary for us to speak, it being sufficient to observe that the lamp of faith can never be wholly extinguished in any part of the world, so long as that country produces such Hierarchs and pious children as she has ever had from Saint Patrick down to 1859.

At the present moment the Irish Bishops, Clergy, and Laity are engaged in the most fervent manner in offering up prayers to Almighty God for the extrication of the Holy Father from the perils which surround him owing to the designs of wicked men on his peace of mind and the patrimony of the church. In addition to prayers to God they have not failed to review the political aspect of the Italian question in all its bearings, exposing the machinations of the Protestant, revolutionary, and lukewarm Catholic enemies of the church in terms of condemnation so strong as to proclaim to the nations that Ireland will never forego her support to the throne of Saint Peter, no matter who may assault or who may betray it.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Ten years ago France emerged from the shock, the riots, the general crimes, and blood of a revolution, and within ten years she has been subjected to governments the most extreme in point of form; having passed from the rule of a provisional council of associated humanitarians on to a defined republican executive, and thence to the most rigid, although elective, imperialism. There is no doubt but the haters of Christianity and the foes of Catholicity in every corner of Europe lent a helping hand toward the development of the great popular outbreak which occurred in Paris in the year 1848, encouraged with the hope that the infidel scenes which preceded

and followed the execution of Louis the Sixteenth would be re-enacted in the land, so that the torch which was held ready for application to the roof of the Vatican could be the more securely applied, and the sword which was destined to be drawn against the very life of the Holy Father would leap the more freely from its scabbard in consequence of the defection of thirty millions of French Catholics from the Holy See.

Vain in their worldly wisdom, and ignorant of the healing influences of Catholicity when applied to the lacerated surface of society the enemies of the Church were disappointed. They forgot that she had been teaching and preaching in France with such effect that the atheism and wild and unmeaning democracy, which raged so foully from the writings of Voltaire and his associates, as well as the indifference which was generated by the military exactions and war triumphs of Napoleon the First had been completely neutralized, subdued and cast aside by her faithful application of the sacramental treasures freely opened by the Pope for such purpose. In fact, so purely political was the movement of 1848 in Paris, that the late venerable Archbishop of that See was seen walking along the barricades, affording the consolations of the Church both to the military and revolutionists; during the discharge of which duty the venerable prelate was himself wounded by accident. So unlike to the time of the Reign of Terror was it then that the Archbishop was himself unmoved by the great lay changes evolving around him, whilst the crowds regarded him entirely in his character of a spiritual adviser.

France having thus proved herself Catholic in its most glorious sense, the revolutionists and English persecutors of the Church received a blow from which they have never since been able to recover. Lord Minto immediately returned to London from Naples, where he had been waiting with the hope of hearing of the religious default of Paris; a fact which would have hurled the late King Ferdinand from his throne, and thus deprived the Holy Father of that royal shelter so generously afforded him after the violent but *effete* effort—because French sympathy was wanting—of Garibaldi in Rome. Garibaldi himself was blinded in his career by the glow of French Catholic bayonets in the city, and England enjoyed nothing more than the knowledge that the revolutionary hatchings of her ministers had made easy the ascent of a grave—if not the greatest Donoparte to a throne.

Ever since that day the French people have crowded the communion rails of the altars more and more frequently, assured, as they now are, that the integrity and very national existence of their beloved country was preserved by means of Catholic conservatism. Keen sighted, as an interpreter of the wishes of the people, Napoleon has done much for the support of the Church in foreign lands since then, and, as exhibited in our historical sketch to-day, he has lent the aid of the State to the ministers of God from the islands of the Pacific to the shores of the Bosphorus, and from these to the Indian Ocean and the sands of Africa.

Within the ten years just past the French prelates and clergy have proclaimed a contradiction of the fondly cherished assertion that the Church in France was not as fully and warmly devoted to the See of Rome as it was in other countries, and the fervor of the Pastorals lately issued by over three-fourths of the Bishops of France in support of the Holy Father, in his present difficulties, assure every man plainly—whether he walk in the halls of the Tuilleries, the corridors of Turin, or the court-yard of Saint James's—that there is no such thing as "Gallican Church" or "French Church" outside the ordination and commission of Catholic Rome.

The sagacious man who guides the temporal affairs of the French people at present is well aware of this fact, of which he became assured at an early period of his life, but, as alluded to in our chapter headed Spain, the immoral influences which radiated from the Court of Sardinia after King Victor Emanuel placed himself in the unhappy position toward religion which he now holds, penetrated the secret recesses of the private cabinet of Saint Cloud—and—an evidence of their enervating and demoralizing effects—made even Napoleon the Third imagine that the countenance of Cavour and an alliance with Sardinia would enable him to assume before the world the position

of a grand lay, military patron of the Church, and thus by a stroke of policy secure that sort of politico-religious *prestige* so eagerly, violently, but vainly sought for by his warrior uncle.

Hence we find the elected agent and exponent of the will of the French people plunge the country into the Italian war. For this act he had no authority from his constituents at large, so, in consequence of this defect in his authority, we know that just when the French people came to understand the real merits and drift of the quarrel the Emperor was forced to make a peace, as the nation at large would never sanction—not for a Solferino victory every day—that her eagles should be contaminated by an association with the banners of red, although well concealed, enemies of the Cross of Christ.

Of the political complications which surround the Italian question we have spoken our opinions freely and without prejudice in our editorial columns during the year just ended; further remarks in that line would be out of place here. It is enough for our purpose to have shown that France is essentially Catholic, and that the many noble, but humble and modest, virtues of her children have been fully developed under a training exclusively Catholic. We may now add that the courage of her soldiers springs from the natural heroism of a Catholic race, and their magnanimity towards vanquished enemies, and child like attentions to wounded foes, flow from their true understanding of Catholic charity, as taught by their zealous *cures* in every village; science is now taught in her great halls as an aid to the Church which fostered its first professors on Christian principles; her literature—taken in its widest sense—is Catholic in its tone and universal in its morality; in art she imitates Rome; whilst her song flows freely in furtherance of that peace of mind and contentment which always reign amongst a people fully instructed in Catholic doctrine.

Enjoying this proud position, we do not wonder to find the tricolor of the French people protecting the missionaries of the Church in every clime, nor to see their beloved prelates give form and consistency to that grand Catholic principle which has been so distinctly felt all over the world during the past ten years. Looking at the glorious spectacle from a distance, we have no fear for Catholicity in France, whether it be openly assailed by the infidel, the heretic, or the revolutionist, or covertly assaulted or meanly betrayed by mere politicians or the worshippers of dynastic traditions and imperial coincidences.

THE CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.

The Catholic feeling which animates the Austrian empire was never more beautifully conspicuous than during the ten years which have passed away since the December of 1848, the date of the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the throne. Educated in a pious family circle, and early instructed in the doctrines of the Church by his most excellent mother, the young monarch has never for a moment swerved from the performance of his duties towards religion, nor deviated in his regard to the Holy See. For this, and this alone, he has been maligned, reviled, insulted, and warred on in such manner as perhaps has not been experienced by a ruler of the House of Hapsburg during the six hundred years it has filled the throne. The home comforts which the Emperor Francis Joseph has enjoyed have more than compensated for all his annoyances, for perhaps there does not exist in Christendom a family more united in Catholic sentiment, and consequently more firmly bound together by love and respect for each other, than that which now occupies the chambers of the palace of Vienna, the greatest blessing which heaven could vouchsafe to them for their generous support of its earthly Vicar. No diplomatic formalities, no policy of State, or no intrigue of party politics is permitted to disturb the harmony or weaken the bond of this fraternal association, so that when the cares of state are over for the day, the Emperor of Austria may be seen taking counsel and advice, with all the humility of a good Catholic child, from his mother, his uncles, and his cousins; a happy re-union, never neglected by the Court even on a day.

He had not long been enthroned before he was inspired to conclude a concordat with the Pope, and thus restored to the Holy Father that free and uninterrupted communication with the Bishops of the Empire on matters affecting religion, which he enjoyed previous

to its disturbance by designing politicians. If the enemies of the Church and the haters of the Austrian Emperor knew how purely disinterested and entirely uninfluenced was the mind of Francis Joseph during the negotiation of this great measure, they would perhaps be candid enough to acknowledge his personal merit in it. There was no so-called Jesuitical influence brought to bear on him; no priestly terrorism held over him; no disturbances threatened if he failed; in fact, nothing was done except what was dictated by the good heart of his Majesty, for he concluded the concordat without consulting with any one, not even the family counsel referred to above, so that the *first intimation of its perfection was given by his own lips to his mother, who remarked how radiant with joy was his countenance after the act, and asked him for an explanation.*

His fine Catholic feeling has, more than anything else, enabled the Emperor of Austria to rule his immense territory in peace and quiet, so that we find him equally beloved in the capital of Hungary and in Vienna, as evidence of which we may call to mind the enthusiasm with which all the nationalities subject to his sway came forth to swell his armies during the late Italian war, a leading regiment of Hungarians forming the royal body guard.

Unlike the Protestant Powers of the Old World, Austria grants a free toleration to Christians of every denomination, so that Protestants—Calvinistic and Lutheran—Unitarians, Baptists, Greek Catholics, and Jews, are left free to worship as their consciences dictate, and are to be found in great numbers all over the country.

Public Schools are very numerous in Austria, and—excluding Hungary, Transylvania and the entire military frontier of the empire—one child for every sixth of the population may be always found in these establishments. The schools are directed by the State, and in 1859 an order was given to appoint Protestant Inspectors for the schools exclusively Protestant. So honorably, however, had the Catholic Inspectors hitherto discharged their duties towards the dissenting children that many Protestant congregations petitioned Government to retain them in office and not appoint Protestants—a tribute to Catholic toleration so marked and gratifying that we wish it could be reciprocated towards the Education Boards of London, New York, and Boston, by the Catholic parents in these cities. Austria had, in the limits just named, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty public schools in 1849, with magnificent universities in Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Padua, Pavia, Lemberg, Graz, Innsbruck, and Olmutz, which contained in the aggregate of the last-named establishments four hundred and nineteen Professors and over sixteen thousand Students.

Like all Catholic countries, Austria is studded with hospitals for the sick, the aged, the orphan, and foundling, and in these institutions the afflicted of her many races—whether they be German, Slavonian, Italian or Hungarian, Catholic, Protestant or Jew—are relieved in a spirit of Catholic charity and with Catholic liberality.

Faithful to his engagements in every circumstance, the Emperor of Austria sought to preserve Lombardy from the evils of anarchy and war during the past summer, and when forced—by the policy of Napoleon—to succumb, he did so with a dignified regret, avoiding the direct sin of handing its people over to the pauper rule of Victor Emanuel, by transferring them in charge to the Emperor of the French, who can, if he will, redeem them from the sway of unhappy Sardinia and the consequences of sharing her national bankruptcy.

Since the termination of the war the Emperor of Austria has promulgated a general amnesty for political offenders, and organized a grand Reform Council of State, which will project measures of governmental amelioration suited to every part of the empire. 'Midst these scenes, Francis Joseph has never forgotten, much less abandoned, the friends who took up arms in Italy in his behalf, so that he has fought the cause of the exiled Archdukes—exiled by the most base intrigues—with an ardor and friendship which proves his Catholic feeling and augurs well for their success before the Congress of Paris, in which body Austria will be such a leading power.

From this brief resume it will be seen that the Austria of 1859 was Catholic, in every

sense of the word, and that her young Emperor may be reckoned amongst the foremost and most faithful sons of the Church of God.

THE CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Thirty years have just elapsed since the Catholics of England, aided by their fellow worshippers in Ireland, emancipated themselves from the degrading disabilities to which they were subjected, on account of their profession of faith, during three centuries. Robbed, reviled, insulted, trodden down, and wounded almost to death the Church of Saint Augustine never deserted the land which was redeemed to Christianity by his missionary labors, and has been dear to the heart of the Sovereign Pontiffs of Rome from the day on which its cowering prisoners were exposed in the slave mart of that city for sale to the present hour. As the priests of the Church remained on the soil the creed of Catholicity was preserved and the Sacraments administered, notwithstanding the sensual schism of Henry the Eighth, the relentless and poisonous infamies of Elizabeth, the perjuries of Titus Oates, and the stupid and unmeaning malvolence of George the Third.

The plainest proof of this glorious assertion is to be found in the fact that many of the noblest families on the soil, such as the Howards of Norfolk, the Talbots, the Stourtons, the Blounts, the Maxwells, and Constables, and Throgmortons—worthy descendants of the princely crusaders and valiant cross-bowmen of Cressy, Agincourt, and Poitiers—held fast to their baptismal vows through every change, and left a noble lay nucleus for the restoration of Catholicity in the kingdom.

Ten years, however, were scarcely sufficient to enable the newly enfranchised class to raise themselves above the load of vituperation which was assiduously heaped on them by the men who proclaimed that the "Sun of England's glory had set," because Protestantism was unable to persecute longer; and it required ten more to enable Englishmen to understand and believe that the church which had consoled their dying fathers, sustained their greatest monarchs, and succored their most abject paupers without tax and without fee, could bring them anything but harm. Having thus accounted for the first twenty years of emancipated England we may say with great truth that it is within the last ten or fifteen years that the church has enjoyed a fair toleration in Great Britain.

How has the time been employed and what have been the results? Having witnessed the devotedness and single minded piety of the Catholic priests, having been made acquainted with the firm unity of faith and oneness of doctrine which held the congregations together, having witnessed the numerous charities sustained by the voluntary contributions of their Catholic neighbors, having been made fully acquainted with the intentions and noble conduct of the many orders of pious sisters introduced amongst them, and been convinced of the love of education which was inculcated by the church, the mind guided and perverted of England commenced to inquire "how such manner of men could bring them ill?" Honest enquiry produced the most serious study as to the divine commission of the church and its really unbroken perpetuity in their own country and through every age. This was all that was required for the complete vindication of the Cross, and we find in consequence that, within the last decade particularly, a vast number of the most learned of England's sons—from the University of Oxford to her most noble baronial halls—have proclaimed that there is but "one fold and one Shepherd," and sought refuge within its bosom under His pastoral charge. These conversions have not, as sometimes asserted, been at all confined to the aristocracy who have traveled on the Continent and, as alleged by Protestants, been influenced more by the splendor of its churches than a conviction of the truth, for we find in the ranks of the regenerated the most precise and dogmatic of her theologians, the most stern of her parliamentary politicians, the most affectionate parents, and the most uneducated—because hitherto sorely neglected—of her laboring and mechanical producers.

Churches, colleges, and Catholic schools have been multiplied on every side in England during the ten years, and as all are well filled and some overcrowded the position is established that Catholicity has made the most rapid strides there during a few years. Indeed, as in Ireland, it may be said that

Catholicity is now the religion of the country, for the entire inability of the Queen and prelates of the law establishment either to expound or enforce any one point or chapter of Canon law as well as their repeated failures to explain positions of controverted doctrines—as exhibited in the instances of the great Gorham dispute and the arguments on the efficacy of prayers for the dead evolved in the Woolsey suit—without the aid of the Civil Law Courts has for some time reduced the so called National Church to the condition of a merely temporal organization dependent entirely for its vitality on the State. Its apostolic pretensions being completely refuted and denied, its numerous offshoots of course have flourished on without rudder or compass, unable to account for the ecclesiastical origin and unable to foretell in what style of biblical interpretation they will end, so that the Clerical Commissioners of the Holy See have been fully proven to be the only ones coming down with authority from that "baptize and teach" and "bind and loose" given to the disciples by their Heavenly Master.

So apparent was this to Englishmen and so loud were the calls for priestly aid and instruction forwarded to Rome from that country, that some years ago the Pope determined to re-establish the hierarchy of that branch of the church and give to the prelates the right to assume the titles of their different Sees, a right which was never abandoned or waived, but only held in abeyance on account of the temporal penalties imposed on its assertion by the penal laws referred to above. Carrying out his paternal design the Holy Father appointed that most distinguished divine His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Archbishop of Westminster, and at the same moment proclaimed anew the territorial limits of the different Sees of Britain and named their incumbents.

The greatest, because perhaps the last, howl of defeated intolerance ever heard in the land was raised when the announcements were made public. Politicians plumed themselves on the opportunity of getting capital from a new "No Popery" cry, and we heard that Queen Victoria stamped and fumed after the fashion of Elizabeth; a statement which [we always disbelieved, not being able to comprehend, how, under any circumstances, so domestic a matron and model mother could imitate the ravings of such a blighted and heartless maiden, and insult the memory of the first loved husband of her own good parent, and the presence of her royal Catholic half-brothers at one and the same moment. Be this as it may, England's feeling of artificial hatred to the Court of Rome was fully aroused, and Cardinal Wiseman experienced for sometime, in the streets of London, a good many evidences of the same foul spirit which actuated the Anglo-Saxon pipemen when they spat in the face of the unfortunate Charles the First in the troubles which preceded his execution.

Assured by the voice which proclaimed "On this rock I build my Church," Cardinal Wiseman took possession of his chair, and the Bishops followed his example. The furious outburst soon cooled down, and the most happy effects displayed themselves in London and the other large cities, as well as in the rural shires. This was again disturbed by an impotent attempt made in Parliament to legislate the Cardinal Prince Archbishop, with his fellow prelates, out of office as it were, England not being able at that moment to lay aside the idea of a lay control in church affairs, fixed in her mind by a long rule over the obsequious clerics of her own establishment.

Lord John Russell having submitted his measure directed against the "Assumption of Foreign Titles," (as he termed them,) was able to produce some very acrimonious debates and stir up much ill feeling in the country, but his efforts were in the end powerless, and their effects soon passed away.

Since that period Great Britain has enjoyed the full benefits of an uninterrupted Catholic Communion, and the most glorious results have ensued.

Assured of the union of grace from on High and animated by the knowledge of the holy authority of their commission, the Catholic clergy of Great Britain, aided by faithful congregations, have gone on from triumph to triumph in their Master's cause during the last ten years. Some of the most brilliant intellects in the land have been converted, Bishops have been consecrated and Priests ordained, cathedrals, chapels and schools have been opened on every side, nuns

have been professed, and Orders of Mercy and Charity instituted, whilst many new homes for monks have been opened.

The educational and social reforms which have been introduced have annihilated the efforts of the proselytizers in the streets, and means are taken to preserve the faith of the orphans and unfortunate of Catholic families during the horrors of their childhood or sorrow, by the establishment of orphan asylums, reformatories, Catholic "Shoe Black Brigades," and other industrial associations. Catholic bazaars, picnics, theatricals, and many different means of raising relief funds and amusing and instructing at the same moment, have been organized from London all over the country, the Cardinal Archbishop himself lending his countenance, supervision and financial support to the undertakings.

So beautiful, quiet, unobtrusive and effectual have these movements been that a highly favorable impression has been already made in the minds of the English statesmen in favor of the church, so that we now find that to Catholic reforms sanctioned by law, is given the charge of all juvenile offenders of that creed, and it is hoped that the public school education of Catholic children will soon be handed over by the State to their different pastors. The English jails, from which they were so long excluded, are now lightened by the presence of the priests, and the faithful Catholic soldiers of the army and sailors of the navy are comforted by the appointment of a number of military and naval chaplains, which will, we trust, be soon augmented to a proper proportion.

The venerable Bishop of Liverpool states that one hundred thousand persons attend mass in that town every Sunday morning, and, even at that, he regrets to mention the great number which is present neglect their duty in that respect.

One of the most elegant and costly cathedrals in Great Britain was opened in the ancient royal borough of Lanark, Scotland, last November, with imposing ceremonies conducted by the Catholic Bishops and almost fifty priests. Although the building is considered small it is capable of seating one thousand persons, and so magnificent is its finish that each seat has cost about £22 sterling, or \$110, on an average. The dedication of this church produced quite a sensation. A bigoted treaty sheet in Liverpool remarking on it says: "The great efforts which Catholicity is making to extend its influence in this country has another illustration in the opening of a new Roman Catholic Church at Lanark, which has been erected at a cost of £15,000. A contemporary says that 'there were about forty bishops and priests present at the opening service.'"

When our readers reflect on this retrospect in the light in which we have endeavored to submit it to them, when they think of how *effete* is even British persecution when used against God's church, when they endeavor to imagine the salutary effects which the dispersion of the Sacraments are producing in that country they will be inclined, as we do, to think that a day will come when, as O'Connell and other great laymen have foretold, High Mass will again be celebrated in Westminster Abbey. Of one thing the Government of England may be assured that—as Wm. Babington (now Lord Macaulay) has written it—the Catholic Church will endure and be flourishing in their country when educated New Zealanders will sit on London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

THE CHURCH IN SWEDEN.

When Olaus Petri, a most active disciple of Martin Luther, introduced Protestantism into Sweden he proved himself "more wicked" than his master, inasmuch as he directly denied the possession of a conscience by any one who did not believe as he did. Thus we see that the New Church of the State set out on a career of inflexible persecution against all who did not believe according to its own form, causing the State to exclude all Catholics and Dissenters from office, and urging on to maturity a law which ordered the banishment of every Protestant even who should presume to read and interpret the Scriptures different from the manner in which the sacred prayers were read and interpreted by the Bishops and Clergy.

Indeed there were few Bibles, except those sanctioned by the State, to read, for, imitating the conservatism of Mahomet for the Koran, the Protestant prelates never allowed any other copy—not even that inspired (?) by the British Parliament—into the country, so that their flocks had to read through their spectacles, and the "right of private judgment" was entirely ignored.

Catholicity in Sweden, as in other perverted countries, was far from exterminated, but lived, progressed, and even made many converts. During the past year, the unobtrusive piety of the priests of Sweden was brought to the notice of the world from this very cause, for, as published in our paper, one of them was openly prosecuted and punished for receiving into the bosom of the Church members of some of the "best families in the kingdom."

This persecution seems to have resulted in partially breaking the links of the penal chains of Sweden, for we know that during the last part of November, 1859, Charles XV submitted to the Legislature a measure for the relief of the Catholics from the

disabilities imposed on them for the sake of religion, as well as to afford a freedom of dissent or change of religion to Protestants, both of which have been denied to them for nearly three hundred years by a government exclusively Protestant.

The latest mails from Stockholm tell us that there was fear that the State clergy in both houses would defeat the intentions of his Majesty, but what with the noble firmness of the Catholic priests, and the more tolerant sentiments of the King, we may hope to chronicle in the first number of the Record in January, 1861, the complete emancipation of the Catholics of Sweden.

THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.

The government of Prussia has never instituted a direct system of penal laws against persons professing the Catholic religion, nor has it, like that of England, ever punished Catholics as such, by the deprivation of property or life for the mere act of worshipping God according to the forms of prayer prescribed by His Church. Controlled, however, as the executive of Prussia has been for a long period by the Bishops and clergy of the various dissenting creeds which spring from the Lutheran heresy, it could not attempt to proclaim and carry out, even if its statesmen had been so disposed, a free and hearty toleration. We find, consequently, that although all offices under the government of the kingdom, have been nominally open to Christians of every denomination, very few Prussian Catholics have obtained much power in the State during the past two hundred years. In a worldly sense, this was not much to be regretted, but it had very bad effects on the interests of our religion.

The Prussian Protestants, taking advantage of the civil exclusion of their fellow subjects from place, employed themselves in perfecting a system of crafty legislation on the subject of mixed marriages and the secular training of the young of such unions, as well as in matters connected with public education and school routine and prayer, which was adroitly adjusted so as to promote both the gradual absorption of the children of mixed parentage into the Calvinist Church and the open proselytism of the young who were Catholic both by father and mother, by instilling into their minds the doctrines of the opposing faith from the books of the public schools.

The Prussian Catholics made noble battle for their creed; but few can calculate the amount of domestic discord and family dissension which was created in the land by means of the bigoted efforts made by the "new lights" to root out the ancient faith. Having found, after some generations passed away, that the task was a very difficult one, we find that in the year 1817 the followers of Luther and Calvin—although so directly opposed on points of doctrine and discipline in England—united into one body in Prussia, and having designated themselves "Evangelical Christians," let out in a sort of banded terrorism against every public man and Calvinist minister who had the courage to oppose their more open and violent assaults on the Catholic Church.

Very bitter fruits ensued to our fellow Catholics in Prussia, more particularly with regard to the School question; the government insisting that all children of certain ages shall be found in the national seminaries unless under instruction by private tutors or in colleges sanctioned by the State. From this time also the Catholic parent who had married a person of the Protestant persuasion had the grief to find his or her child torn from its baptismal faith by a Protestant law, which penetrated to every fireside in the land, and peremptorily claimed the children of such marriages for the Church of the State.

The devoted firmness of the Catholics of Prussia, as well as the piety and their silent prayers for relief were heard. Some years previous to the date to which we have in other instances limited our synopsis. God sent them a champion in the person of the venerable Archbishop of Cologne, who by an open defiance of the State laws which sought to rend his flock from his pastoral care, incurred that imprisonment in a common jail which brought on his death and modern martyrdom, but at the same moment laid bare the baseness of the Prussian fanatics, and brought the contumely of every liberal-minded person in the world on the system which persecuted him for such cause.

Since then the Catholics of Prussia have enjoyed much more freedom of action, and have so increased in numbers, that we find in the year 1849—just ten years since—they counted 9,063,186, whilst the so-called "Evangelical Christians" including every shade of the many colored body, all in one, only come to 9,967,577.

With such relative numbers, it is evident that persecution on account of religion must soon cease in Prussia. Indeed, as we have already noticed and thanked him for in the Record, the Prince Regent has even now abandoned the educational clause of the old penal system, and directed that the Catholic prelates of the kingdom shall be consulted by the State in all School matters affecting Catholic children.

The Church in Prussia is governed by two Archbishops and six Bishops, and has a body of clergy not excelled for talent and piety.

Erect in a consciousness of the faith and firm

their spiritual allegiance to the Holy See, we find, from our last European files, that the Catholics of the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia have already sent by special envoy a voluminous address to the Pope, in which they express their condolence with the Sovereign Pontiff, as well as their determination to unite during the present crisis in prayer and moral fraternity for the support of his throne and the patrimony of the Church.

RUSSIA.

Has herself made little, if any, progress in missionary extension of the Greek Church during the last ten years. She exhibited, however, during the first six years of the decade a decided tendency towards a relaxation of that jealousy—although tolerant to all sects—with which she has ever regarded the steady advance of Catholicity on her own soil.

The Czar Alexander the Second, who spent some of his early years in Rome, and received many affectionate attentions from the late Pope Gregory, has within a few years evinced a very liberal spirit towards Catholics; so that we find that in the past year there were six magnificent Catholic Churches in Saint Petersburg, besides two monasteries, and some other religious houses.

Great progress had been made by the Church in Poland, in which kingdom the Catholic Bishops are now appointed by the Pope solely and freely; the young Emperor having abandoned the veto power enjoyed by his ancestors on such occasions.

In Moscow, Warsaw and Cracow there are many Catholic priests and some superb Catholic altars. Indeed, as if "tried in the fire," the Russian people now entertain a most kindly feeling towards the missionaries of the Holy Father some thousands of the gallant soldiers of the country having carried to every portion of the Empire narratives of the devotedness, piety, courage and modesty, which they witnessed in the French and other European priests who followed the armies to the Crimea.

There is a strong disposition to believe that but for the danger of the experiment to his lay popularity—on account of the anger of the Greek Church—the Czar Alexander would be willing enough to direct himself of his clerical staff entirely, convinced as he is of the loyalty of the Catholic priests under every form of rule.

SPAIN.

Catholic as ever, has been enabled by her unity of faith and homogeneity of race, to effectually shake off, during the past ten years, the infidel influences and unholy foreign agencies which were let loose on her territory during the disorganizing convulsions of the Carlist war. Covered by the sympathy of Great Britain, and enjoying the countenance of many of the other Protestant States of Europe, the enemies of the Church have made some bold, but silent, assaults on the altars of Spain, but they have all fallen harmless before the shrines dedicated to the living God in every part of that country.

Within the past four years some of the needy and soulless politicians of Madrid—and such are to be found in every capital—inoculated with the mercenary and irreligious example of the King of Sardinia, introduced a measure into Cortes having for its object the alienation and sale of Church property for secular purposes. An ephemeral home and loud foreign support was given to the movement, so that it really assumed, though not regularly voted, the form of a law, to which her Majesty the Queen was, constitutionally, forced to give her assent.

Queen Isabella, however, animated with the feeling of her glorious predecessor and namesake—"Isabella the Catholic"—declared that she enjoyed no peace of mind afterwards, and in a short time she expelled the promoters of the measure from her councils, and had the obnoxious law repealed.

We are glad to see that Spain has lately infused some more animation, as it were, into her Catholicity, and looks closely after national politics in that light; her army, her navy, and cabinet *regime* affording at this moment evidence of the fact that the spirit of her heroes of old has not entirely faded away, and that still, as in all time, Spain is a living, moving, and undying Catholic element towards the world's future.

[Here we are obliged, from want of space, to conclude our article on the Catholic world for the present. Next week, however, we shall continue it, and if possible bring it to a conclusion.—Ed. Record.]

As some workmen were recently making an excavation at Guesling, in the Moselle, they found a white earthen vessel containing a number of gold coins. As some of the men succeeded in appropriating many of the coins, the precise number found is not known, but it was considerable. The coins bear the name of "Sigismund," with some other words which have not been made out, and on some is the effigy of St. Peter with the keys, on others that of the Virgin and the infant Jesus, on others a globe surmounted by a cross, and on others the arms of the town of Metz. It is believed that the coins are of the sixteenth century.

Belshazzar's Vision.

BY JOHN J. DALY.

WRITTEN FOR THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.

'Tis the banquet hall—the feast is o'er,
The guests, who'd quaffed the wine
And eaten of the viands rare,
Back in their seats recline.
The trumpet's blast has echoed out
Far up and down the hall,
And to the gem-decked multitude
The heralds loudly call—
"Be silent, slaves; the King will speak;
Attend to what he'll say;
The great Belshazzar humbly deigns
To sound his voice to-day.
Let ears be open'd to catch each word
His sacred tongue may speak;
With sound, nor breath, on pain of death,
Do ye the silence break."

That instant, thro' the gilded hall
That loud with laughter rang,
Was silence; and the bright-eyed maids
Who to their lovers sang
Restrained their voices. Warriors old
Who talked of many a field,
On which they'd slain Chaldean's foes,
And forced their hosts to yield,
Now gravely sit; while matron's fair,
Whose eyes had beamed with joy
At gazing on this syph-like girl,
Or on that manlike boy,
Attentive to the herald's call,
Upon the Monarch fix their eyes.
"There's silence in the crowded hall,
O, great Belshazzar! now arise;
Chaldean's worth, who've ta'en your cheer,
Now eager wait your will to hear."

In answer to the herald's call,
The proud Belshazzar rose,
And marvel not, if gazing round
His cheek with pleasure glows;
For how could mortal e'er withstand
(For even the first was vain)
The inborn pride that's felt by man,
Whose word and will a host enhance?
The blush of pride his cheeks suffused,
Few moments, then, looks of disdain
Around he cast, as he spoke—

"Vile slaves, I meet you here again;
Was ever mortal like to me?
So humble as to sit with ye,
To quaff the sparkling wine, to eat
With base-born slaves the richest meat
That e'er decked a festival board—
And think ye not I could have soared,
If so I willed, to Heaven's high throne,
And claim its sceptre for my own?"

"Let graves be open'd, let dead arise,
And view this throng with mortal eyes;
They'd say, if they this sight could see,
That ne'er was Monarch grand as me;
And future ages will maintain
That mine was far the wisest reign,
And I of Chaldean Kings most brave—
Say, is it so? each base-born slave."

Thro' vaulted hall, in myriad sounds,
Belshazzar's magic name resounds—
"Of Monarchs be the best by far,
All others wane before his star;
He Babylon has made to reign
The queen of cities once again;
He's made Chaldean's empire fair—
What country can with it compare?
Long may he fill Chaldean's throne!
The Hebrew's God his sway must own."

Pleased at the words, the Monarch spoke—
"Fill high the Hebrews' cups with wine,
What—even tho' it ever so sacred be—
'Tis not too pure for lips like mine?
Now raise each chalice to your lips,
Quaff, quaff each goblet's fiery tide,
And pledge me more than mortal man,
I reign a King, in power and pride."

Who, of the many monarchs old
Whom Theban annals have extolled,
Could boast such homage as is mine?
Ho! Satrips, fill your cups with wine,
And drink again.—Here I defy
Hell's powers below, heaven's God on high.
Why turns he pale?—why gaze in dread?
Why sits he moveless as one dead?
Why quake with fear?—why blanch his cheek?
His quivering lips essay to speak,
And, answering to his Satrips' call,
His palsied hand points to the wall.

What mean those frenzied mad'ning cries
That sudden thro' the hall arise?
Look on the wall! a magic hand
Is gliding to and fro,
And fiery letters fast appear
Where'er that hand doth go;
Few moments they the sight behold,
Few moments, and 'twas gone!
But brightly still before their view
The mystic letters shone!

Convulsed with fear, Belshazzar tries
The meaning of the words to find,
But vain his labor. Faint he spoke,
As back he on his throne reclined—

"Sabaris! you have served me long,
How faithfully I need not tell;
Those wondrous letters read for me,
You know I've loved you long and well,
Haste, solve for me this mystery,
A crown of gold I'll give to thee,
I'll share with you Chaldean's throne—
I'll give you power like to my own."

Sabaris, at the King's command,
With glowing eye the letters scanned.
Wise tho' he was, and skilled in lore,
He could not read. Clear as before
The letters shone upon the wall—
Tho' hid from none, unknown to all.
"Chaldean's sages, wise as old,
The meaning of these words unfold.
You've heard my promise: he who reads
These strange mysterious words for me
In regal robes shall proudly sit,
And ruler of Babylon be."
They pause, and look in wonder at
The fiery words that 'fore their gaze
Gleam brighter than the lamps that cast
On frescoed arch and ceil their rays;
Around they turned, but are a word
Fell on the list'ners' ears,
Belshazzar cried, "The secret tell,
Chaldean's worshipped seers."
"Great King," they said, "tho' years we've
spent

In reading stars, acquiring lore,
Mong all we've seen, such signs as these
Ne'er came within our view before."

Belshazzar, as these words he heard,
With passion shook, then out he spake—
"Come hither, guards, obey my will,
These self-taught sages from me take;
They, whom I thought the future knew,
Are worse than blind, the hiring crew."
Wild grew his looks, strangely he gazed
Around upon the crowd amazed,
Then loudly shouted, "In this hall
On pain of death be silent all,
Speak not, unless you have the art
The dreaded meaning to impart
Of these strange letters which my soul
Have filled with fear beyond control."

"Go, search Babylon's every street,
Bring hither every man you'll meet;
Perchance you may some person see
Who can these signs reveal to me."
"My Liege," Sabaris trembling spake,
"You have a Hebrew youth, a slave,
Within your household skilled in lore,
In looks a boy, in manners grave,
Go bring him here!" Sabaris rose,
And quickly from the hall he goes.

Not long he's absent. Ere the day
Received the sun's first dawning ray,
Strange, quick, elastic footsteps' fall
Sound clearly in the voiceless hall;
The Monarch looks, approaching near
Before his view two forms appear;
Adown the hall they quickly tread—
The Hebrew—by Sabaris led;
And soon before Belshazzar's throne
The youthful Daniel stands alone.

Soon was the death-like silence broke:
"Son of a slave," Belshazzar spoke,
"I hear you're skilled in Hebrew lore,
Such signs as these you've read before;
Reveal those words which Chaldean's seers
Have failed to read, tho' wise they be.
And here, I pledge my kingly word,
I'll share Chaldean's throne with thee,
Your limbs the Satrips' robe shall deck,
The golden chain adorn your neck,
First of Babylon's lords you'll be,
If you'll unfold these words to me."

TO BE CONCLUDED.

SCARCITY OF WATER AMONG THE BAKALAHARI OF THE DESERT.—The dread of visits from Bechuanas of strange tribes causes the Bakalahari to choose their residences far from water; and they not infrequently hide their supplies by filling the pits with sand and making a fire over the spot. When they wish to draw water for use, the women come with twenty or thirty of their water vessels in a bag or net on their backs. These water vessels consist of ostrich egg-shells, with a hole at the end of each, such as would admit one's finger. The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach; then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises into the mouth. An egg-shell is placed on the ground, alongside of the reed, some inches below the surface of the sucker. A straw guides the water into the hole of the vessel, as she draws mouthful after mouthful from below. The water is made to pass

along the outside, not through the straw. The whole stock of water is thus passed through the woman's mouth as a pump, and when taken home is carefully buried. I have come into villages where, had we acted a domineering part, and rummaged every hut, we should have found nothing; but by sitting down quietly, and waiting with patience until the villagers were led to form a favorable opinion of us, a woman would bring out a shellful of the precious fluid from I know not where.

DETECTION OF A NEW PLANET BY MEANS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—To discover whether there are, as many maintain, small planets nearer the sun than Mercury, the method suggested by Sir John Herschel appears to us the only one calculated to be successful. He proposed that several observatories in suitable situations should be selected, and several photographs of the solar disk taken each day, by which means the changes in the appearance of the disk might be followed from hour to hour; and it is not likely that the passage of any little circumstellar planet would escape detection under those circumstances. M. Faye, of the Paris Observatory, is confident that if this plan be adopted, and two images taken on the same plate, with an interval of two minutes between, and the same again in a quarter of an hour, it would only be necessary to lay these negatives one on the other, and examine them by transmitted light, to discern in an instant the mobile projection of an asteroid in the midst of the most complicated group of small solar spots. We would suggest that these two images should be examined in the stereoscope, as by that means a difference in the position of a planet, which would be too slight to arrest attention by M. Faye's method, would, in the stereoscope, throw it far in advance of the accompanying group of spots, and we should thus see the little stranger rolling through space some thousands of miles in front of its paternal orb.

DID YOU EVER?—Did you ever know a sentinel who could tell what building he was keeping guard over?

Did you ever know a cabman or a ticket-porter with any change about him?

Did you ever know a tradesman asking for his account, who had not "a bill to take up on Friday?"

Did you ever know an omnibus cab who did not engage to set you down within a few yards of any place within the bills of mortality?

Did you ever know a turnpike-man who could be roused in less than a quarter of an hour, when it wanted that much of midnight?

Did you ever see a pair of family-snuffers which had not a broken spring, a leg deficient, or half an inch of the point knocked off?

Did you ever know a lodging-house landlady who would own to bugs?

Did you ever know the boots at an inn call you too early for the morning coach?

Did you ever know a dancing-master's daughter who was not to excel Taglioni?

Did you ever know a man who did not think he could poke the fire better than you could?

Did you ever know a Frenchman to admire Waterloo Bridge?

Did you ever know a housemaid who, on your discovering a fracture in a valuable China jar, did not tell you it was "done a long time ago," or that it was "cracked before?"

Did you ever know a man who didn't consider his walking-stick a better walking-stick than your walking-stick?

Did you ever know a penny-a-liner who was not on intimate terms with Lytton Bulwer, Captain Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Tom Hood, Washington Irving and Rigdum Fundinos?

Did you ever know a hatter who was not prepared to sell you as good a hat for twenty shillings as the one you've got on, which cost five dollars.

Did you ever know a red-haired man who had a very clear notion of where scarlet began and auburn terminated?

Did you ever know an amateur singer who hadn't a "horrid bad cold?"

Did you ever know an author who had not been particularly ill-used by the booksellers?

Did you ever know a man who did not consider that he added ten years to his life by reading the Facetiae in The Metropolitan Record?

FACETIÆ.

STANZAS, BY A GOURMAND.

Boys may admire the maiden's grace,
That could with fawns compete;
The only grace that suits me is,
The grace—before the meat.

Lovers may land the rosy cheeks
In sentimental slops
But rosy cheeks I care not for,
I sigh for—mutton chops.

A lad may prize a head of hair,
And stare, a fond beholder;
The head of hare—I cannot bear,
I'm partial to the shoulder.

Oh, at the sight of golden locks,—
Striplings may prate like parrots;
But, what are all your golden lock-
Yes, what are they—to—carrots?

ADVICE GRATIS.—Avoid quotations, unless you are well studied in their import, and feel their pertinence. A friend, the other day, while looking at the skeleton of an ass, which had been dug out of a sand-pit, and admiring and wondering at the structure of that despised animal, made a very awkward use of a well known quotation.—"Ah!" said he, with deep humility, and a sympathy worthy of La Fontaine, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made!"

PEPPERY.—Not many miles from Boston, two sisters, by the name of Pepper, are employed in the same establishment. One of them has red hair, and goes by the name of "Red Pepper," while her sister with black hair, is known as "Black Pepper." A male relative is also employed in the same place, and called "Pepper and Salt," his hair fairly representing that mixture.

BOILING INDIGNATION.—Spill some hot soup over an old lady's dress, and see how she will take it!

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—Long dresses make clean crossings.

A HIGH REST.—A hole in the crown of your hat.

A countryman took his seat at an hotel opposite a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the other gentleman's glass. "That is cool!" exclaimed the owner of the wine indignantly. "Y," said the other, very solemnly, "I should think there was ice in it."

A man who had brutally assaulted his wife was brought before a magistrate, and had a good deal to say about "getting justice."

"Justice," replied the magistrate, "you can't get it here. This Court has no power to order you to be whipped; it can only send you to the tread-mill for six months."

"Perhaps Brother Jonathan does carry his hands in his pocket," said a drawing Yankee in dispute with an Englishman, "but all the difference between him and John Bull is that Brother Jonathan always has his hands in his own pockets, while John Bull has his in another man's."

"Has that cookery book any pictures?" said Miss C. to a bookseller. "No, miss, none," was the answer. "Why," exclaimed the young lady, "where is the use of telling us how to make a good dinner if they give us no plates?"

An Irish postboy, having driven Sheridan a long stage during torrents of rain, the latter said to him, "Pat, are you not very wet?" "No, please your honor, I'm very dry," was the arch reply.

Some one blamed Dr. Marsh for changing his mind. "Well," said he, "that is the difference between a man and a jackass—the jackass can't change his mind, and a man can't."

A young lady fond of dancing, traverses, in the course of a season, about four hundred miles. Yet no lady would think of walking that distance in six months.

It is not at all pleasant, when you call upon an acquaintance about noon, and expect a good dinner, to be offered nothing but cold shoulder.

De Quincy being asked why there were more women than men, replied, "It is in conformity with the arrangements of nature; we always see more of heaven than earth."

"Jones," I say, Smith, what beastly old tubs our old men-of-war were." Smith: "Nevertheless they were good tubs—excellent washing ones—they scoured the seas."

"This snow storm the boys regard as a joke," said one to Dr. S. during a storm. "Yes," replied the Doctor, "and it is a joke that any one can see the drift of!"

One of the broadest hints to pop the question which it is possible for a young lady to give a young gentleman, is to declare to him her intention of never marrying.

"Excuse me, madam, but I would like to know why you look at me so savage?" "Oh! beg your pardon, sir! I took you for my husband!"

A histrionic party, who has heard a good deal about the "theatre of war," suggests that the back seats must be desirable.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE MOST REV.
ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

JOHN MULLALLY,.....Editor and Proprietor.

It is the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States. Its readers are also duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

Care and attention is given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve. The editorial columns are devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a Journal. No part is taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partisan politicians.

The business department is carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted; and all the business transactions of the establishment are conducted on a cash basis.

This Journal is published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier..... \$3 00
 Price per year served by mail..... 2 50
 Price per copy, for six copies or more..... 2 00
 To Canadian subscribers This Record is served for \$3 per year, as there is advance of fifty cents for the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be \$3 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:
 To transient advertisers..... 12 1/2 cents per line.
 To yearly advertisers..... 5 cents per line.
 No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

Estimators who may act as agents for This Record in the various towns and villages throughout the United States, will be allowed twenty per cent. On forwarding the amount, deducting fifty cents from each subscription, a receipt will be sent by return of mail to the address stated.

Any person who sends us ten subscribers will receive the paper gratuitously for one year.
 All orders and communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 371 Broadway.

This paper is published solely by
 JOHN MULLALLY, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 7, 1860.

Circular of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF OUR DIOCESE, HEALTH AND BENEDICTION:

From the period of our appointment as Bishop of New York, We were impressed with the great advantage, if not the absolute necessity, of having a Catholic paper which might be the medium of public communication between Us and the Clergy and Faithful of our Diocese. It is true the Diocese was at that period much more widely extended than it is at present, and, it is equally true that, in consequence of this, opportunities for personal intercourse with the Clergy and the Laity have become much more frequent. Still, for many reasons, We are induced to recognize, as We hereby do, the "METROPOLITAN RECORD," owned and published by Mr. JOHN MULLALLY, as the official organ of our Diocese. We do this on conditions which it is proper that you should all know, namely, that this paper shall not at any time identify itself with any political party in the United States. It is to be supported as a merely Catholic paper, although there is no restraint with regard to general news or questions of public interest, whether in Europe, or America, but we deem it altogether inexpedient to blend two elements so essentially disconnected as religion and politics in the same journal. We maintain that every reader is bound in conscience to be informed, as well as circumstances will permit, of what are the true principles on which the welfare of the whole country may best be supported, but it is not necessary that he should receive his training or

bias from such a paper as the METROPOLITAN RECORD, the chief aim of which is, to be a medium for the communication of religious and general intelligence to its patrons. We are always pleased and grateful when papers professing to be of a political character, and oftentimes published by those who are inimical to our Faith, speak of our religion and of our conduct in terms of candor and of kindness.

The METROPOLITAN RECORD has been already one year in existence, and during that period it has appeared to us as having been conducted with talent, industry, and enterprise. We have not seen anything in its pages which any parent might not allow to pass under the eyes of his children. Its matter has been varied, interesting, and on a great many points instructive also. No doubt with time it will develop these qualities in a still higher degree; but it is only as a purely and exclusively Catholic paper that we recommend it to your patronage, and that we shall use it as the vehicle of communication with you on any question of public interest on which it may be necessary for us to write. Its great value will depend on its adherence to the conditions above laid down. In its pages the Priests and Faithful of our Diocese will have an opportunity of finding from week to week what is going on in the Catholic world, as well abroad as at home, and they will be at no loss for instruction from other sources on questions of a purely political character.

Under these circumstances we earnestly recommend the METROPOLITAN RECORD to the patronage and support of the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese.

✠ JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, DEC. 21, 1859.

PROGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—HER GREAT MISSIONARY TRIUMPHS AND DEFIANCE OF PERSECUTION.

The compilation which we publish in the RECORD this week, contains the commencement of an accurate retrospective summary of the progress of our religion in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Oceanic Islands, during the ten years which ended with the close of 1859. Its perusal will assure the faithful, and perhaps convince some of our enemies of two or three important facts.

First amongst them is the one, that no matter how the great centre of Catholic unity in Rome may have been agitated by social convulsions, produced by the intrigues of infidels and dissenters from our creed, the Church herself has never for a moment faltered in the discharge of her heavenly commission of "preaching and teaching," and that "all nations" have really shared the benefits of that holy solicitude for their welfare which ever animates the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff.

During the time to which we refer, the hierarchy of the Church has been restored in its completeness in England, and those of the people who have been ever true to the doctrines preached by St. Augustine, were consoled by witnessing the unfettered and fearless administration of all the sacraments by his successors; fervent in the cause of truth as he was, the moment he landed on the English shore. In addition to this, vast numbers of the most brilliant theologians of the Protestant Church have found peace and salvation by conversion, and entrance into the "one fold,"

whilst hundreds of the aristocrats of the country have been taught that the way of redemption is the way of the cross of Christ. Enlightened by faith, these favored children of the world have put, in a great measure, the trappings of pride and the promptings of the appetites of the flesh away from them, and become good Catholics, so that we may say the Catholic Church has, during ten years, enjoyed some of her most glorious Apostolic triumphs in England.

As a consequence, new churches, colleges, schools, and religious houses have been multiplied all over the land, and the congregations have so increased that over one hundred thousand persons have attended the early masses in Liverpool alone in 1859.

In Sweden the Church has vindicated the truth of its mission and commission after enduring for centuries the effects of a bigoted persecution, so intolerant in its Protestantism that it was only after some of the highest personages in the kingdom with others, the most learned of the middle classes, had been converted and baptized, that the civil government saw it could not "prevail against" the promises given by the Redeemer to Peter—and now the penal laws are in process of gradual repeal.

Denmark has found the effects of the operation of this great truth so forcibly, that we find the King himself lately invited a Catholic Archbishop to visit Copenhagen when on his tour of confirmation and instruction; the first time since Luther's heresy that a prelate of our Church was permitted to discharge the functions of his office openly in that city.

During ten years Prussia has also greatly modified her proselytizing tactics pursued in the public schools, and with regard to the domestic instruction of the issue of mixed marriages. The Catholic victory was not obtained, however, without a great sacrifice in the martyrdom—by imprisonment and his death from its effects—of the venerable Archbishop of Cologne. Since that day Catholic truth has so spread over Prussia that we now find the Prince Regent consulting with the bishops of the Church on all matters relating to public instruction, and six millions of Catholics residing in the Rhenish provinces of the kingdom have sent of the strongest Catholic addresses to the Holy Father in support of his temporal sovereignty.

A careful reading of our synopsis will prove that the English law church, with all its multifarious branches, is entirely effete in missionary teaching.

On this continent we see that its representation has, during the decade of the RECORD's remarks, fallen into the most harassing infinitesimal doubts as to the meaning of the plainest texts of the New Testament which, being unable to reconcile by faith in the book itself, they have attempted to make plain by means of conventions sitting in Hartford and other towns, in order to consult on a proper "Revision" of the Holy Word. Waiting the result of such labor, the dissenters from the Catholic Church have been left free to go into all sorts of speculation in matters of belief, and hence we have seen Mormonism and Spiritualism spread largely over the continent.

Catholicism has done much to neutralize the effects of such vagaries and doubts, so that during the time referred to in our paper the Church has made wonderful progress in America, and chapels, and schools, and nunneries, and monasteries have been opened with wonderful rapidity.

Such devotion on the part of the Catholics of America has been rewarded by the Holy Father in a very open manner, he having, during 1857-'59, sanctioned the opening of an American College in Rome, dedicated to the education and ordination of American Students for the Priesthood, to

the support of which over \$20,000 have already been forwarded to the Eternal City, which, when the arrangements are complete, will enable our ecclesiastical students to enjoy the same facilities for study and retreat as the young Catholics of the elder countries now do.

The islands of the Pacific—which were retained by force for special Protestant purposes—have so deteriorated under the teachings and policy of the clergymen of the new church, that Catholicism has been, never having deserted the field, openly invited to come to the relief of their social evils from Honolulu, in the Sandwich group, to the Friendly Isles, and thence to Australia.

China has had many missionaries sent to her, and some native Chinese Priests have been sent from Rome during 1859 to recall the people to their first Christian belief—the Cross of Christ exhibited by St. Francis Xavier.

India has had Catholicity restored to her soil, and Japan will soon enjoy the same blessing.

The missionaries of the Church have planted the Cross in the very city of Constantinople, and now Sisters of Charity and Mercy are saluted, in compliment to their heavenly calling, by the very Sultan of Turkey and his officers.

Whilst Catholicity has so progressed, Luther and Calvin are almost forgotten in the very cities of their birth, in both of which thronged congregations of Catholics are to be found.

IRISH EMIGRATION DIRECT FROM IRELAND. LIVERPOOL ALARMED AT LAST.

We called attention in one of our November issues to the fact that the diminution in the number of Irish emigrants who resorted to Liverpool for the purpose of embarkation for foreign countries during the month of October was so great as to attract special notice in the official reports made to the English Government on the subject. We, at the same moment, advised our friends in Ireland to a continued abstinence from visits to the shores of the Mersey, and a perseverance in their patriotic patronage of every source of transit which took them direct from the bosom of their mother earth to ocean, and thus enabled them to spend their outfit money to the benefit of native enterprise, and secure themselves against the many perils of the channel navigation at one and the same time.

It is with much pleasure we now announce that the advice has been so faithfully acted on during November that the absence of Irish emigrants from Liverpool during that month is denominated as "alarming" in the reports of the Commissioners. Now as John Bull is seldom alarmed except when he is touched in his purse or his stomach—except it may be as now by the dread of French invasion—we may presume that he misses that steady influx of Irish hard cash which he so long enjoyed, but always affected so much to despise.

This is shown by the figures, which say that during the month of November only fifteen hundred and fifty-three Irish emigrants left Liverpool against three thousand five hundred and fourteen in October; a falling off of one thousand seven hundred and sixty one in thirty days. Now we may assert, as a low average calculation, that every one of these persons would have spent three pounds sterling in Liverpool—the majority of the exiles leaving three times that amount—so that we see the English lost and Ireland gained a capital equal to \$25,415 in October, a sum small perhaps in the eyes of the traders of Liverpool, but of great importance to a country just convalescent after centuries of cruel government depletion. As the re-

turns for October proved a diminution in the number when compared with those for September it follows as a matter of course that if the people of Ireland just keep to the present determination of sustaining native capitalists they will convince the world that they can leave home at least without the aid or advice of England.

They would thus establish the Galway line of steamships on a firm basis, and enable the Company to reciprocate the compliment by giving increased accommodation for the transmission of passengers and mails to and from Ireland and the United States. As all the Liverpool screw and one of the Cunard mail steamships have called at Cork during the month of November for passengers, there is no doubt but they have added to the means of the drain from Liverpool, but although they have been there only in opposition to the Galway line, we cannot reasonably object to their going, as even then the English have only got the passage money of the people, the shopkeepers, and provision dealers of Cork enjoying the profits of the sale of clothes, food, bedding, cooking utensils, and the hundreds of other things required by those parting from home. The calling of the English vessels at Cork is also an open acknowledgment of the importance of the Irish ports to European traders as well as a financial testimony to the large sums hitherto spent by her wandering children amongst strangers; cash which we hope will in future find its way into Irish pockets by means of the spirit of Irish speculation judiciously carried out.

OUR FIRST NUMBER.

The first number of our second volume is now before our readers, and they have a fair opportunity of seeing for themselves how far we have succeeded in fulfilling our promises. We have, as we said last week, been at a heavy expense in the preparation of the material of which it is made up, but we were resolved to leave nothing undone in our endeavors to render it valuable hereafter for historical reference, and to show that the Church, so far from having lost any of her ancient vigor, never was more energetic and persevering in the performance of her holy mission than she is at present.

Our readers can judge of this from the facts we now lay before them, and see how much truth there is in the assertion that the Church is in her decline, and that she must eventually succumb to the material and intellectual progress of the nineteenth century. We only regret that our want of space (although we have published a supplement) has not allowed us to publish all the facts in our possession. We had no idea that our article on "The Catholic World" would extend over so many columns, until we came to prepare and put the material which we had been collecting for the last eleven or twelve months into shape, when we found that to do anything like justice to the subject we would be obliged to divide it up between two or three numbers. It is for this reason that only a portion of the Catholic World appears in this week's Record, but we promise the Catholic public that we shall not allow anything to interfere with its punctual appearance.

Let us say in regard to this, the first number of our second volume, we have issued an unusually large edition that there may be no possibility of our running short. Those, therefore, who may desire to subscribe for our paper and begin with the first number need have no apprehensions about getting it. Last year we printed eight thousand five hundred copies, but falling below the public demand for the paper in our calculations, we resolved that there should be no mistake in our estimate this time, and so we have had

fifteen thousand copies printed. If this should still prove to be insufficient, we have made such arrangements that those who shall hereafter subscribe for the paper will be supplied with the Supplement in which our engravings of the Cathedral are published.

ENGRAVINGS OF THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

We think we may indulge in a little justifiable pride at the success of our efforts to present the readers of the Record with the two engravings which appear in our present number. One of these has already been published, but our inability to meet the demand for it soon after its publication is our reason for presenting it again to the public. However, we believe there will be no complaint on this account.

Our engraving of the interior has been prepared by two of the best artists in the country, and was got up expressly and exclusively for the Record. The Copyright of both engravings has been secured by the Editor, so that it cannot appear in any other periodical without his express permission, or by a violation of the copyright law.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We have already alluded to the complaints—the justifiable complaints—of some of our friends in this city, in regard to the irregular delivery of the Record. It is needless to say that it is our interest to remove the cause of dissatisfaction; but it will be impossible to do so altogether without their kindly assistance. We would, therefore, ask them hereafter to send in their address to our office, and to see that the person who delivers their paper is provided with a certificate from this office. We shall hold ourselves responsible for the neglect of any of our authorized carriers, but we would find it a rather difficult task to guarantee the regular delivery of our paper by those whom we have not employed, and who have no connection with our establishment. We would, therefore, earnestly ask our friends to assist us in this matter by sending in their names to be entered upon our books. We are speaking now of those who wish to pay for the paper by the week or month to the carrier by whom it is delivered.

We would ask such of our friends as subscribe by the year and who, in accordance with our rules, pay their subscriptions in advance, not to give the money to any one who is unprovided with a note of authority signed by the Editor. In all cases where payments by subscribers are made to the authorized canvassers a printed bill, properly receipted, will be given in return. We make this statement, as we understand parties calling themselves agents and canvassers for the Record collected money last year without any authority to do so. We are not aware that our readers lost anything thereby, but if they comply with our request *they will be on the safe side.*

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROGRESS OF FRANCE.

The war triumphs of France have been so glorious and dazzling in every period of her history, that the majority of foreigners have come to regard her children as a people essentially warlike in their character and little given to that patient application to trade pursuits so necessary to the comforts of the millions and national profit. This impression has been extended rather than removed within the past few years, in consequence of the victories of her soldiers in the Crimea and Italy, and the sudden development of her magnificent steam navy under the care of the present Emperor.

The idea is, however, entirely erroneous; for although the French are ever ready

to draw their swords as patriots, and as the avengers of the wrongs of their fellow men when occasion requires, they are not less quick in devoting their fine intellects to the production of every article of manufacture necessary for the domestic uses and home ornamentation of the dwellings of refined and educated citizens when the strife comes to an end.

They have never before made more certain, although silent, progress in industrial and mechanical development than during the few years which have elapsed since Napoleon III assumed the imperial power; creating, as they have done, a home capital by the sale of home-made goods, which has rapidly tended to the assertion of national independence by keeping the government free from the humiliating position of appearing through loan agents on the London or other foreign 'Change. As proof of this, we may cite the fact that France was the only European country which passed, as it were, entirely unscathed through the great financial revulsion crisis of 1857-58. She stood on her own resources, coming out of all the entanglements of the time with an elasticity far superior to that of England, and a good deal ahead of that shown by ourselves, even after we had footed up all our accounts.

It becomes at once evident that a nation which exhibited such sound monetary results—having no subjected Asiatics to rob or no extended gold colonies to swindle, if disposed to do either—must do some work more profitable than burnishing swords, manufacturing gunpowder, or putting up ball cartridges. Now Napoleon himself is just going to tell us how they have employed the time, for we see it announced that M. Turgau, the manager of *Le Moniteur*—which is inspired by Court wisdom on all occasions—has commenced the publication of a fortnightly journal entitled "The Great Manufactories of France, and Picture of French Industry in the Nineteenth Century." The work is to be elegantly illustrated, and will show to the world at large how it is that the French people can live at home happy and contented as a united and religious nation, how they can surround themselves with all the little elegancies of society in their houses, how they can relieve their aged and infirm, and how they can support the many noble hospitals and charities with ease and without a poor law, whilst the Anglo-Saxon is worn out in the heated spindle shops of Manchester, or burrows into brutishness in the coal mines of Newcastle, Staffordshire and Wales for a pittance which only affords him drafts of nauseating beer and clouds of rank tobacco smoke when fully employed, but is insufficient to keep him from the poor law prison for more than a fortnight when out of work.

This French book will picture forth the industrial glories of France in descriptions of those vast establishments wherein the energetic application of her native artisans to their work, the directions of her great operative chiefs, and the honesty and intelligence of her foremen, are just as enduring, prompt and active as are the same qualities when brought into play under shelter of her eagles on the field of battle or the deck. Thus will we learn how it is that martial France is enabled to triumph in many of the markets of the globe, and compete gloriously with her jealous old rival, England, in the remainder; and by such means, also, will other peoples understand why we Americans, being ourselves refined and tasteful, come to load our immense ocean steamships, as was lately the case with the *Vanderbilt*, entirely with the produce of French operatives in preference to that of other countries.

The plan of the work may not tend to inaugurate that era of peaceful rivalry in

the arts and commerce which England pretends to hope for at the hands of Napoleon, but what do thirty millions of *industrious* Frenchmen care for her disappointments whilst they have religion, talent, honesty, love of country, Cherbourg, MacMahon, and above all, such a ruler on her soil? Not a whit; so the book may be looked for. *Le Moniteur* has said it; it shall be done.

It will be seen from the journal what is now doing in the huge iron works of France—those useful entrepôts which do so much for the real "solidarity" of nations. The immense foundries of the departments of Loire, Rhone and Gard will be described, as also the extensive works of M. Mercier & Company at St. Louis, near Marseilles, where at present heavy contracts for government and private parties are being fulfilled.

The works of the Montataire Company, at Montataire, are engaged in furnishing large quantities of the tin plates, cast steel, tire bars, and great iron sheets—for government uses—for which they are so famous. Although the manufactured iron trade is very dull in England and the United States at this moment, we find that the Montataire works, which are about fifty miles from Boulogne, employ two large steam hammers, two squeezers, and twelve steam engines, exerting an aggregate power of 1,500 horse, including the effective power of two water wheels. This work contains eight charcoal fires and eight heating and puddling furnaces; and the make of tin plates alone is 26,000 boxes annually. The same company keeps two blast furnaces going at the works at Verte Vaire *près*, Boulogne Sur Mer, one of which sends out one hundred and thirty tons of grey forge iron each week.

At Valenciennes there are five blast furnaces for the production of iron. M. Penard's extensive works at Marquise are still the admiration of all travelers, although not now so fully employed as usual. The foundry here is one of the largest and most complete in Europe; and the extensive fitting shops are replete with lathes of every kind, and other machinery of the finest order. A most extensive business is always carried on here in pipes, bridges, girders, &c. In this foundry they have good orders on hand for Russia and Spain. There are four blast furnaces, all of which consume the gases for the boilers and hot air ovens, which answer most successfully. M. Penard is one of the most enterprising and successful iron-masters in France, and the works of Marquise are well situated for the French iron mine, which is found broadcast in the neighborhood two or three feet from the surface.

When we reflect on the amount of silks, laces, silver and gold work, china ware, glass, watches and clocks, hosiery, wines, and the thousand and one other articles, for personal use or export, so rapidly produced at present in France, we may rest assured that the work of M. Turgau will prove that the country is in a position to maintain her people if all the Old World were banded against her—so long as she has such industrious and valiant sons, the sympathy of the United States, and a free trade with New York.

LECTURES OF THE VERY REV. DR. CAHILL.

Before this number shall have reached a large portion of our readers, they will have heard the first of Dr. Cahill's scientific lectures. Those who have not already heard him have had an opportunity, through the columns of the Record, of reading the sermons which were delivered in this city for the benefit of the Institution of Mercy and the Orphan Asylums. Our reports of these were very full, for

we knew how eagerly they would be read by the thousands of friends of the distinguished divine in this country; but no matter how full and how accurate a report may be it is impossible to portray or to daguerreotype in print, all those features which add so much to the attractiveness of a public orator. The reporter may describe, but any description, no matter how graphic, will fail to convey a true idea of the living actual reality. It is for this reason we say that our readers should not be satisfied with merely reading the sermons and lectures of Dr. Cahill; they should see and hear him also, for it is only by seeing and hearing him that they can form a correct estimate of those qualities which have placed him in the first rank of living lectures, and which have obtained for him a reputation co-extensive with the civilized world.

We have before alluded to his scientific course of lectures, and we may here take the opportunity of saying that we intend not to have them reported, for that would be impossible, as they are to be illustrated by diagrams and experiments, but we shall endeavor to describe them and thus gratify our readers in other parts of the United States who can only enjoy the anticipation of hearing him hereafter.

We would take this opportunity of notifying our up-town subscribers that the paper will hereafter be served at their residences by Mr. Felix Dougherty, who is our authorized carrier for that part of the city. No other person is authorized to carry the paper to our subscribers within the limits of his route.

Mr. M. H. Bird, of Cincinnati, will hereafter act as our agent in that city, and receive and collect subscriptions for the RECORD.

OMISSIONS IN OUR CHRONOLOGY OF DEDICATIONS CORRECTED.—It appears that there were two churches dedicated in Cincinnati on the 18th Dec., but one of which we have entered in our list of dedications. We knew that the Catholics of Cincinnati were zealous sons of the church, but we did not give them all the credit they deserve. Two churches dedicated in the same city on one day is certainly something that deserves to be recorded.

The church which we omitted was that dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi. The ceremony of dedication was performed by Right Rev. Dr. Wood, Coadjutor Bishop of Philadelpia, the sermon having been preached by Rev. Father Weninger.

In the diocese of Baltimore, St. Michael's Church (German) was dedicated on the 26th of December.

Obituary.

REV. MOTHER MARY AGNES O'CONNOR, MOTHER SUPERIOR OF THE CONVENT OF MERCY.

Died on the 20th of December, Rev. Mother Mary Agnes O'Connor, Mother Superior of the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy in this city.

Had the holy Religious, whose decease it has been our melancholy duty to record, been known within the precincts of the cloister only; were the grief for her loss confined to her spiritual daughters; the brief notice we have just penned would be sufficient for the pages of a public journal. But something more seems to be demanded for one, the noble qualities of whose mind and heart won the esteem of all who came within the sphere of her influence, and failed not to secure the friendship of those who enjoyed a closer intimacy. We will, therefore, give a short outline of the principal events in her life of generous sacrifice, knowing that many, not in America only, but in England and Ireland, will thank us for it, and not without a hope, too, that some may be stimulated thereby to a more fervent love of their Creator; and a few, perhaps, even urged to strive for a like bright crown.

She was the daughter of Patrick O'Connor, Esq., of the city of Kilkenny, Ireland. In her twenty-third year, in the bloom of youthful beauty, her buoyant spirit still uncursed by care or sorrow, she left her happy home and entered the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Dublin, to devote herself to a life of labor and

self denial for the love of God and her fellow-creatures. On receiving the habit of the Order she took the name of Mary Agnes.

During her first years in religion she had before her eyes the example of the holy and venerated Foundress of the Institution, Rev. Mother McAuley, whose spirit she imbibed, and by whom she was much beloved. She had the happiness of receiving her last blessing, and of hearing from her dying lips the assurance, since so clearly verified, "that she would do much for the glory of God."

In 1844 she was sent to London to found a Convent there, and was appointed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Griffith the first Mother Superior. Towards the close of 1845 the present Archbishop of New York, then the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, applied to the Mother Superior of the Parent House in Dublin for Sisters to establish a Convent in this city. She at once agreed to give the requisite number, but added that he must try to obtain the consent of Rev. Mother M. Agnes O'Connor of London to take charge of them as Mother Superior.

The Bishop sailed for London without delay. Having arrived he visited the Convent in Queen's Square, and had an interview with Mother M. Agnes. She had naturally a dislike to go on a foreign foundation, for her tender and affectionate heart shrank from the separation which it must involve.

She had gone to London to found the Convent, and it had been arranged that, as soon as it was properly established, she should return to the Parent House, which filled in her heart the place of the home she had left. But she read the letter that the Bishop presented to her from the Superior in Dublin; she felt that God required of her this sacrifice, and she could refuse Him nothing. She decided instantaneously, but she did not make that decision known to the Bishop until after he had celebrated Mass in the Convent Chapel the following morning. And now her resolution was to be put to a severe test; the Right Rev. Dr. Griffith opposed her departure; the Sisters, who were strongly attached to her, did all in their power to retain her; but her gentle, yet firm spirit, could not be moved.

On arriving in Ireland new trials awaited her, the death of Catharine, her eldest sister, was daily expected, and her mother, already bending beneath the pressure of this affliction, was almost overpowered by the intelligence that she was soon to be separated from her youngest and best loved child. Resignation, while there was any means of averting the threatened blow, seemed impossible, and the afflicted mother wrote to the Most Rev. Archbishop of Dublin, entreating him to use his influence with the Mother Superior in that city to induce her to put a stop to her daughter's departure. The Community of St. Catharine's, sympathizing with Mother Agnes, and compassionate the grief of her mother, resolved to join in a novena to beseech Almighty God to spare the life of Catharine; and in a few days, contrary to the expectation of the physicians, she began to recover, and was soon restored to perfect health.

This event, the persuasions of friends, and a letter which Mrs. O'Connor received about this time from the venerable Abbott of the Trappist Monastery, Mount Melleray, succeeded in obtaining for Mother Agnes her mother's consent and parting blessing. This letter is so touching that we cannot refrain from transcribing a few passages:—"My object, dear Madame, is to sympathize with you, and offer you a little consolation under your maternal affliction for the removal of your holy and distinguished daughter, Mother Mary Agnes, to a more distant sphere of action for the glory of God. Now, I will claim the privilege of speaking on this matter with all the feeling of an affectionate son. Dear mother, did not your Father in Heaven favor you most highly in having given you such a child—a child of grace, a pre-ordained spouse of the Lamb? In due time He sent to claim his betrothed at your hands, and as became you, you surrendered her with a slight maternal pang perhaps, but yet with a ready will, and she went to prepare for her sacred nuptials. Now, dearest mother, allow me to tell you, that from the moment your blessed child crossed the threshold of the Temple she ceased to be yours, and became His who had purchased her with a great price, and loved her with a singular love. Oh, happy mother of a child so favored! And will you repine at her glorious lot? Will you not cheerfully

suffer her Divine Spouse to lead or send her whithersoever He will, to spread that fire upon the earth with which He is consuming her own dear heart in such sweet flames? Would you commit a rapine in the holocaust which you once made of your beloved child? Surely not. Were she going to be crowned Queen of America, would you oppose the choice? Dear mother, both you and I should blush for our little faith, our sad attachment to self, and our indifference and blindness to what is spiritual. But I speak as if this were your case; thank God, it is not. Nature is having a little away in you on this trying occasion—but what wonder? Did not our Blessed Jesus Himself suffer agony in doing the will of His Heavenly Father? But as it was in Him when that convulsion subsided, so it is, or shortly will be in you—for you will turn to him and say, what He was pleased to say for our instruction, 'Father, not as I will, but as thou wilt.'

On the 14th of May, 1850, the little missionary band landed in New York, and were hospitably entertained by the Sisters of Charity until a house was prepared to receive them. About two years afterwards the Community removed to their present Convent in Houston street.

The best memorial of the remainder of Mother Agnes's career will be found in the works she has left behind her. Besides the Institutions in Houston street, she sent, in the year 1855, a number of Sisters to Brooklyn, to found a Convent for the Order there, and in the following year a similar number were sent to St. Louis for the same purpose.

Though naturally of a gay and lively temperament, and possessed of admirable conversational powers, her real attraction was to solitude and silence, and all the time that could be spared from the duties of her office was devoted to prayer and spiritual reading. She possessed all the virtues in a high degree, but there was one which shone conspicuous above every other—her abandonment to the Divine will. And He who attracted her heart so powerfully to this virtue failed not to furnish her with opportunities for its exercise. Her health was always delicate, but during the last five years of her life she passed no day without suffering. About the same length of time since she was attacked by a disease of the eyes, called amaurosis, which threatened her with blindness, and though this did not actually take place, her sight was so much impaired as to render reading or writing extremely difficult and injurious. She submitted to this privation—to her so peculiarly trying—with uncomplaining sweetness, and during the intolerable agony which she frequently underwent in the course of her last illness her patience was indeed heroic.

She was in the forty-fifth year of her age, and the twenty-second of her life in religion.

On Thursday, the 22d of December, a Solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated at the Convent chapel for the repose of her soul. The Most Rev. Archbishop was present. Very Rev. Mr. Starrs, V. G., officiated as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Messrs. McEvoy and Woods as Deacon and Sub-deacon, and Rev. F. McNeirney. The Very Rev. M. McCarron and the Rev. Messrs. Preston, Hecker, Quinn, Farrell, McCarthy, McKenna, and many others, were present in the Sanctuary. At the end of the Mass the Most Rev. Archbishop performed the Absolution.

There were besides the reverend clergy a considerable number of the laity present. The remains of the deceased were interred in the vault of the Sisters of Mercy, under the Cathedral. *Requiescat in pace.*

AMERICAN SHIPS AND SHIPBUILDERS

Lecture by the Hon. John McLeod Murphy.

A most interesting lecture was delivered Thursday evening, Dec. 29, at Clinton Hall, by the Hon. J. McLeod Murphy, to a large and highly intelligent audience. His subject, "American Ships and Shipbuilders," he said, was so wide-spread and comprehensive that he could do no more than make here and there a transient contact with its vast circumference. He then proceeded to consider naval architecture in its aspect, first, of safety, which involved the consideration of strength; second, of capacity, or the adaptation of space; and third, speed, which was dependent upon form and shape. The perfection and beauty of American models had always challenged the admiration of the civilized world, but in order to appreciate their merits, we should look

into the elementary principles upon which they were designed. The lecturer then explained the distinctive characteristics of our ships, and said that the models of George Steers differed from those of other constructors by having less fore-foot and forward body, but more afterbody, wherein the consideration of capacity was in a measure yielded to that of speed. Another peculiarity of his was the giving of what is technically called the "drag" in the keel, or forming a much larger draft of water aft than forward. The object of this was to make the bow sharper than the after body, so as to enable the builder to bring the breadth of midship section further aft. After giving a clear idea of the progress of improvement in ship models, the speaker referred to Henry Eckford as the father of naval architecture in this country. He increased the length and constructed his vessels with long flat floors and short-turned bilges. It was in part to his encouragement in the beginning and his designs in the end that the feat was attempted of crossing the ocean by steam. In June, 1819, the steamship Savannah, of 300 tons burden, successfully demonstrated the feasibility of transatlantic steam navigation. In those Union-loving days she fitly represented the skill of Northern shipbuilders and the enterprise of Southern merchants. [Applause.] In the modeling of steamers there was a material difference from that of sailing vessels. As a general thing the American shipbuilder made his model precisely as if the vessel was always to sail with a fair wind. The adjusting of the boiler and the construction of propellers were next touched upon. Up to 1816 a wooden model was unknown in this city, every vessel being built from drawings or designs on paper, and one of the secrets of Henry Eckford's success was that at that time he was almost the only man that understood the principles of naval architecture as a science, or who could expand the body of a vessel from a drawing. Mr. Murphy gave some interesting incidents in the life of Eckford. He was the contractor who constructed the squadrons on the lakes in the War of 1812, and in a few weeks he had them complete, notwithstanding it was necessary to fell the timber in the neighboring forests and to transport the equipment from the seaboard, at a time when New York had neither canals nor railroads. Thus dimly shining through the halo which encircled the fame of Perry and McDonough, were golden letters that spelled the name of Henry Eckford. [Applause.] In 1807 the first steam vessel in this country was built by Charles Brown, who called her the "North River Steamboat of Clarendon." It was interesting to note, as a measure of steamboat speed during the wars of 1812-15, the newspaper captions of that day: "By the arrival of the fast-sailing steamboat Car of Neptune, in twenty-four hours from Albany, we have news from the army under General Scott, to a very late date." At that time the price of passage was \$10. The history of the packet-ship enterprises, and a sketch of their projects were next given, and the golden era of ocean steamers and white-winged clippers, in connection with the career of Vanderbilt, Stevens, Newton, and Drew, was touched upon, and the speaker paid a warm tribute to the artistic skill and mechanical knowledge of Thomas Colyer. In referring to the Great Eastern, the lecturer said she was a failure in her model. The midship section having a very easy bilge, rendering the bottom nearly round, and was of a form best calculated to roll deep and heavily. Her draft of water was ten feet too much. She could not, with such a great displacement as thirty feet submerged into deep, dense water, yield to the pressure and motion of the sea, on the head or comb moves in a heavy gale at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour. Each cubic foot of water under those circumstances would strike the ship's sides and deck with a force of sixty-four pounds. She was thus deficient in strength, and there was a difficulty and complication in her engines which the speaker clearly set forth. The Great Eastern must, therefore, stand an evidence of the folly and credulity of her projectors. He expressed the conviction that another ship far exceeding that one would yet be launched in this country, but her keel would not be laid until it was clearly demonstrated that she could be made to pay. Perhaps in the calm waters of the Pacific, when our trade shall have been fairly opened with Japan, the ships that would bring her enchanting fabrics to our people

would outstrip in magnitude and speed the gigantic form of that which was conceived in the feverish brain of Brunel. [Applause.]

The experience of our builders fully proved that iron was best for small vessels of light draft, but for large vessels wood was incomparably better.

The lecturer closed with a reference to his early life upon the sea, and a glowing and eloquent tribute to the high devotion to duty, and the rare intelligence of the American sailor. Mr. Murphy was listened to with deep attention, and was warmly applauded throughout.

(N. Y. Daily News.)

A CHAPTER FOR THE LADIES.

The Winter Fashions.

Although it is supposed that the "opening days" in Spring and Fall give the law that is the fashion for the ensuing six months we find many important changes and alterations have taken place since last September. The shape of the hat is considerably changed we say improved, but there is one thing to be dreaded, and that is, lest they should carry the new style into extremes and then we would see one of the most frightful of old fashions revived. We hope we may be spared this infliction, though we can scarcely say we think it, for it seems to be according to a law of its nature that one fashion should go to the utmost extreme before it stop, like the last style of hat which retreated further and further from the face until the question was whether the next move would not take it off the head entirely—near time for a counter revolution it must be admitted. The present style is much more comfortable and not less elegant, but above all it is universally becoming. We consider this an important step in the right direction, for if our modistes can combine two such heretofore antagonistic qualities as fashion and comfort any lady will submit to be comfortable. Velvet hats of every hue, from black to pale blue, are to be seen in our great thoroughfare; it would be impossible to say which is the favorite color; the style of trimming is also diversified, lace, feathers, flowers, and velvet bows of a different color from the hat being the usual varieties. One mark of good taste in the present style is the absence of over much trimming either inside or out. White lace is very much used on dark velvet hats, and forms an elegant though very pronounced contrast. Another very popular style is the mixture of two colors in velvet hats, black, with blue, green, violet or cherry, black forming the staple and the other the trimming, or *vice versa*, as individual taste decides. As to the fashionable color for dresses the same uncertainty prevails. We were inclined to think, for the space of an entire afternoon, that blue was in the ascendant but were obliged to defer coming to any decision on that important point in view of the protest entered by blacks, browns, greens, and other colors which passed us in overwhelming numbers, and we freely confess that about this matter we are in what Wordsworth would call "a sad quandary." However, we have come to the conclusion that the best as well as the most independent platform to stand upon is that "the best color for any lady is the color that becomes her best."

We would recommend our lady readers before going a shopping to take a look over our advertising columns, they will find them an excellent business directory. First as to that most important article of a lady's dress, the bonnet. We would only say that the taste that reigns over Brown's establishment, is patent to every one; in fact there is observable in all that comes from this house a combination of elegance and simplicity which we characterize by the expressive term ladylike.

Hats are not the only article that interest ladies especially at this season; dry goods in every variety come in for a very considerable share of attention. Some splendid specimens of dress goods are to be seen in Lord's and Taylor's new store, and also in Lambert's, where they have on exhibition a very reasonable and handsome supply of embroideries. Holmes and Co. and Campbell have in their respective establishments every article that a lady could possibly require in the extensive department of dry goods, which embraces everything from a cheap pocket handkerchief to an expensive shawl. Flowers, feathers, and wreaths to be found in Tucker's arc, we venture to say, not easily surpassed.

At this pleasant season, when sociality and hospitality reign supreme, all good house-keeper's take especial pride in their table linen, and nowhere can they find anything superior to the Irish linen goods of this description to be found at Bullocke and Lockes.

Mourning goods, in everything except color, are as varied as their gayer rivals, competing successfully with them in pattern, material and style. Some silks, manufactured expressly for mourning, as the Barthele Armure and others which we have seen at Jackson's are splendid goods, rich, heavy, and with a subdued lustre that admirably adapts them for this purpose.

The mourning bonnets in the same establishment are just such mourning bonnets as a correct and elegant taste would sanction; in fact they are handsome enough to make one regret that this color should be exclusively reserved for mourning.

No street dress is considered complete without furs, and consequently we see them almost universally worn. No person that can afford it will be without them, and our lady readers will find in Gunther's, Genie's, La-sak's and Drake's, every variety that the most opposite tastes could desire, from the costly and elegant sable, down to the cheaper and plainer fitch. In wandering through these establishments and gazing with admiration at the goods they contain, we may well exclaim with the poet, "is winter hideous in a garb like this?"

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

RECEPTION AT THE CONVENT OF THE VISITATION.—On the 27th inst., at the Convent of the Visitation, corner of Johnson and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, Miss Margaret Dillon of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice M. Agnew of Baltimore, Md., were received to the Holy Habit of religion by Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, assisted by Rev. E. Cassidy. The former received in religion the name of Sister Mary Agnes, the latter that of Sister Mary Stanislaus.

ORDINATIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.—On Thursday, 15th inst., the Right Rev. Bishop of Buffalo, with leave of the Archbishop, conferred the Sacred Order of Subdeaconship, in the Seminary Chapel of St. Mary, in this city, on Patrick Byrne and John O'Meara, of his own diocese, also on Patrick Foran, professed member of the Society of Jesus. On Friday, 16th, the same clergymen were promoted to Deaconship; as also Patrick Francis McCarthy of the diocese of Baltimore. On Saturday in Ember Week, 17th inst., Rev. John O'Meara and Rev. Patrick Foran were ordained priests. On the same occasion Charles Jenkins, Richard Gardiner and Wm. Logue, scholastics of the Society, received Tonsure and Minor Orders. All these ordinations were performed by the same prelate in St. Mary's Chapel. [Baltimore Mirror.]

PROFESSIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.—On the morning of the 28th of December, at the Convent of the Visitation, Mount de Sales, Misses Jane Gwan of Georgia, (Sister Mary Louis), Francis Shoemaker of Philadelphia, (Sister Mary Sebastian), Mary McKewan of Baltimore, (Sister Mary Ines), of the rank of Choir Sisters, and Miss Bridget Flannigan of Baltimore, (Sister Mary Barbara), of the rank of Domestic Sister, were admitted to the White Veil. On the same occasion, Sister Mary Aimee Walsh, (Choir Sister), and Sisters Mary Cleophas Owens, and Mary Clara Harman, (Domestic Sisters), made their solemn profession of the three religious vows, the Most Rev. Archbishop presiding, assisted by Rev. Father Parsons, Chaplain, and Messrs. Giustiniani, Clarke and Hitzelberger. [Baltimore Mirror.]

FOREIGN.

SYMPATHY FOR THE HOLY FATHER IN GERMANY.—In the Rhenish provinces, the movement is become general for an open manifestation in favor of the Sovereign Pontiff. Addresses are being signed in all the towns, and even in all the villages. All diminution of the temporal power of the Holy See is rejected, for "that power is recognized as a guarantee for the liberty and independence of the Church." The address from Cologne, which is to be signed by laymen only, has received already thousands of signatures, and among them some of the most eminent citizens. The addresses are to be artistically adorned and written in Latin and in German. The same enthusiasm exists at Munster and in all Westphalia. In Southern Germany, Messrs. Harter

and Buss, head a movement which promises to become most important.

THE BEATIFICATION OF MARIA CRISTINA OF SAVOY.—With the approbation of the Holy Father, given 9th of July last, the usual commission has introduced the cause for the beatification of the mother of the present King of Naples, Maria Christina of Savoy, who died at twenty-three years of age, on the 31st of January, 1836. The several documents relating to that cause have been printed in a quarto volume of 700 pages, and are resumed in a most interesting article on the life of that holy woman in *The Civiltà Cattolica*. It is full of details of the truly patriarchal and Catholic daily life of the late Courts of Savoy and of Naples. Nothing in it is more moving than the simple account which the late King Ferdinand II. of Naples gave of his marriage and happy life with his admirable consort.

FINANCES OF THE ROMAN GOVERNMENT.—A considerable saving to the Roman Exchequer will be effected by the decision of the Government to stop the increased pay to the troops at Perugia, Ancona, Sinigaglia, and Pesaro, who are supposed to be making a campaign. It is a fact worthy the attention of those who traduce the Pope's administration, that its finances have been so economically used as to leave it thus far unembarrassed even after the temporary loss of the Romagna, and the extraordinary expenses entailed by the revolt. The writer already quoted says on this subject:

Notwithstanding the deficiency produced in the Roman Treasury by the present revolution, the Minister of Finance, Ferrari, has managed matters so well that he has sufficient to pay all demands up to the end of the year. A loan is inevitable for 1860.

THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND AND THE HOLY FATHER.—The attachment and devotion of the Catholic people of Ireland to the Holy Father and the Apostolic See is, says The London Tablet, beautiful in its warmth, and sublime in its generosity. There is nothing calculating or artificial about it. It is a perfectly natural and spontaneous effusion. It showed itself on the memorable occasion of the Cardinal's visit to Ireland in a manner too striking ever to be forgotten by any one who witnessed it. It is a true glory and a real greatness. In its religious aspect it is of course a proof how living and how intense is the Faith of Ireland in the Catholic Church; but in this respect it proves no more than every church and chapel in Ireland proves whenever the poor are assembled in devotion.

But even in the eyes of the worldling, the politician, or the philosopher, the enthusiasm and devotion of the Irish Catholic to the Holy Father is something which must command respect and extort admiration. A country in which the masses are pervaded by such feelings, so fervent, so unanimous and so constant towards one whom they have never seen, and of whose claims upon them they must perform have a clear intellectual apprehension before they could become inspired with a frenzy so immovable and so noble as this. It cannot be compared with those countries in which the brutified masses are incapable of any emotions except those which have their beginning and end in their animal wants. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Catholic people of Ireland should be deeply moved by the news of the wrongs inflicted on the Holy Father, nor that they are everywhere ready to flock in thousands to join in any demonstration of sympathy in his unmerited sufferings.

THE CURE D'ARS.—From the same source we have the following:—The arrival at Rome of the Bishop of Belley, with twelve priests and some laymen, is also mentioned, "to pay the prescribed visit *ad limina apostolorum*." The prelate has preached at the church of St. Louis, and introduced into his discourse the subject, "so dear to him, of the Cure d'Arz," who belonged to his diocese, and whose beatification and canonization he is to introduce before the proper congregation.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, a gentleman in her Majesty's service, residing in Leith, sat down to breakfast, and was in the act of breaking an egg, when, to his consternation, it gave a loud report, started up to the ceiling, and in an instant was dashed to pieces at his feet. The gentleman's face was slightly touched by the egg in its ascent. The singular circumstance is accounted for by the decomposition of the egg and the foul air it contained.

Langhorne travelled to Chichester to visit the grave of Collins, his favorite poet. The sexton having shown him the grave, Langhorne became very sentimental and deeply af-

fectured. "Ah!" said the sexton, "you may well grieve for Mr. Collins, for he was an honest man and a first-rate tailor."

An Illinois editor says that his party on the verge of a precipice, but calls upon it to march steadily ahead.

HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

During the first part of the past week business was very quiet in the household trade in Washington Market; but within the last two days a reaction has taken place, and the preparations necessary for a happy New Year brings the purchasers to market in large numbers. In the west trade prices remain unchanged, as poultry appears the article most in demand. The good qualities of the latter article are quite scarce, in consequence of the limited supplies from the West. There is an abundance of scraggy and poor stuff to be had at most any price, but it is almost entirely unfit for human food. In other articles of food for domestic use, we have no change to note.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE HYPOPHOSPHITES, (USE NO OTHERS.)

as with PROMPTNESS AND CERTAINTY in every stage of Consumption, and with IRRESISTIBLE EFFICACY in all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Anemia, Rickets, in all disorders dependent on imperfect or impaired nutrition, and in all cases of Local or Constitutional Debility. A fair trial is a certain cure!

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, Oct. 12, 1859.
J. WINCHESTER—Dear Sir: In behalf of the Board of Physicians, I have the pleasure of returning to you thanks for your liberal supply of the Hypophosphites. At the present time we are administering them to several of our patients in the rising, growing and third stages, and even after a very short trial, have found the symptoms wonderfully abated. One patient especially, in the third stage, has, after being confined thirty-six hours since the administration of the medicine, and others have been more or less relieved.

If I use these in cases of Consumption, or even if they alleviate the symptoms in hopeless cases, we may fairly look upon the Hypophosphites as the next and most scientific treatment.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

WM. O'NEAGHER, M.D.

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES relieve Cough, Check Night Sweats, arrest Diarrhea, and tone up the system. They are, says Dr. Churchill, "a sure remedy in consumption as quinine is in intermittent fever."

Sold everywhere, and by the undersigned, at ONE and TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE. Dr. Churchill's Treatise gratis.

7, WINDHAM STREET, NEW YORK.

NEGRIN & Co.,

Publishers and Importers of LITHOGRAPHIC and BRILLIANT ARTICLES,

No. 4 Clinton Hall, Astor Place and Eighth street, near Broadway. Also, Picture Frames made to order.

DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES ON CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM.—The following series of Lectures is now in course of publication:—

- I. The History of the Holy Catholic Church.
- II. The History of Protestantism.
- III. The Popular Objections to Catholicity.
- IV. The Doctrines and Evidences of the Catholic Church.
- V. The Catholic Church the Church of the Bible.

Each Lecture makes a neat pamphlet of seventy pages; and they are furnished at the rate of 15 for \$1, 50 for \$3, 100 for \$5, sent by post paid, either on order or Cash. The series, 100 in all, have already been ordered for gratuitous distribution. The first three are issued, and the other two are in press and will soon be ready. Address T. L. Nichols, M.D., New York.

TO OUR PROTESTANT FRIENDS.

The Christmas Holidays are approaching. A Catholic Bible, a Prayer Book, or work on Catholic doctrine is very suitable and always acceptable by your Catholic friends as a Holiday Gift.

ROBERT CODDINGTON'S old established Book Store, No. 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street.

is the best place in the city to make your selections from. He keeps constantly on sale a great variety of Catholic articles, such as Crosse, Medals, in gold and silver; Rosary Beads, besides a great variety of Fancy Articles, Miscellaneous and Children's Books, &c., which he disposes of at very low prices. n19 97

SANTA CLAUS.—

TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, GAMES, BOOKS, Paper Dolls and Houses, Fruit for Christmas Trees, Statues of the Blessed Virgin and Crucifixes in Porcelain, Military Caps for Young Americans, Swords, Dominions, Playing Cards, Mother, Father and Son, Box Toys, Villages and Towns, Castles, Menageries, Nine Pins, Tea Sets, Infantry and Cavalry, Transparent Sails, Paint Boxes, Noah's Ark, Graze Hoops, Tool Boxes, and a thousand other articles, selling at very low prices during the Holiday season, at ROBERT CODDINGTON'S very cheap store, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street.

THE METROPOLITAN RECORD is always for sale at Robert Coddington's Book Store, 366 Bowery, one door above Fourth street, delivered in any part of the city at six cents per copy. News dealers supplied.

A SPECIAL CARD.—RECORD readers will note that HIRSH ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, has greatly reduced the prices of English, Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Druggists, Shades, and Oil Cloth, far below any quoted in this city. c610 88

The Very Rev. Dr. CABILL will deliver Four Lectures on

ASTRONOMY

in the Academy of Music, New York, during the first week in next January. The evenings will be TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

LITERATURE.

THE DIARY OF A SAMARITAN. By a Member of the Howard Association of New Orleans. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The author of this work is fully qualified for the task he undertakes. As a member of the Howard Association, he had access to parties and places and means of acquiring information not open to others, and the use he makes of his opportunities is before us in the present deeply interesting volume. The account of the fever epidemic in Mobile in 1839, and in New Orleans in 1847, is painfully vivid. The breaking out of that scourge in New Orleans in 1853, sent a thrill through the land from north to south, and gave opportunities for the exercise of the noblest philanthropy and the truest Christian charity. In this work all creeds and all classes combined, and this "Diary" attests the beneficial results. The volume abounds with interesting incidents, which the writer has the faculty of narrating in a pleasing, natural style. We extract the following eloquent tribute to the Sisters of Charity:

Who is not proud of human nature, and of the perfection it is susceptible of, after having witnessed and watched the devotions and privations for others' good of the "Sisters of Charity," or "Les dames de la Providence"? The latter body is composed of ladies of wealth and respectability, who may be seen in winter at the foremost and gayest of our fashionable soirees; in summer, or during epidemics, untiring in good deeds by day and night. In bodies of three or four, they permeate the most pestilential atmosphere, and notice absence of comforts which the sterner sex are regardless of; and by their presence impart a sustaining joy and hope to the destitute of their own sex.

Chief above all, though, do I record the praise of the Sisters of Charity. I have been a long witness to their life, and yet again I have seen the fruits of their charity, and wondered at the charm which wraps around their ministering. In no place can they reap such harvest of good as New Orleans, the consciousness of doing which is their sweet reward during their devoted pilgrimage on earth. They do good by stealth. The light of publicity is no stimulant to them, for virtue like theirs rather shuns the more observed it is. They triumph over the flesh, and live outside the body, as we do in dreams. They stand on the pedestal of the Vestal virgins of old, who had charge of the altars of the gods, and made propitiation to their religion. Be they so; the poor, disconsolate, miserable, or expiring mortal cares not to know or discover their seeming; he feels the solace from the presence of those who have no trumpet in this world except the meek and lowly, whose voices are not heard, like his own, and the howl of the hospital. We should be able to see the ungenerous reflections that are ingrained on young hearts against this order of charity. With the admission that they do much good, let us of a different sect institute a like order for the same objects with the same purpose (*nosce ad ostendit*). In the world where religion is loved for the great feature, while each sect will find it the brightest jewel in its coronet of faith and profession. The religion of the Sisters, though, should be no prejudice to their acts. Were they Hindoos, their mission would be no less divine, their self-denial no less admirable. There are many Florence Nightingales in the dissenting religions who only wait the door of opportunity to be opened by authority of their *custos animarum* to associate together and rival these privileged few in the good they dispense throughout the world. Charity is the mainstay of religion; without the prompt exercise of it, all faith is emptiness; hence is also the foundation of justice, epitomized in the words, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Begin the work at once. The institution of the Sisters of Charity is the triumph of the Catholic religion. It is practical religion, it is the saving of the dreamings or enthusiasm for African or heathen regeneration, the fruits of which are not visible. What is sympathy to the heathen to doing good to a neighbor spiritually or physically? I have seen the Sisters of Charity in the silent rounds of duty, in the infirmaries, hospitals, and reverend houses, and never has a word passed between us that was not in reference to a duty to be performed. In fact, the rules of their order enjoin a silent tongue to all. The world may be bad in the main, but a redeeming feature is this institution, which is a golden connecting link between heaven and earth. Their hearts are meditative through which angels visit humanity, and humanity

pleads to God. Theirs is the seed which, planted here, blooms in heaven; they are the purest on earth;

"Their every day is Sabbath; only free From hours of prayer for hours of Charity."

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY. MOTHER OF GOD. By Rev. Titus Joslin. New York: P. O'Shea.

No sacred biography can compare in interest with that of the Mother of God; the miraculous lives of the most distinguished servants of God have in them nothing so wonderful as the absence of all outward marvels in hers. Few Catholic homes, however poor, are without some memorial of Mary; few Catholic hearts, however worldly, that do not listen with pleasure to her praise. To all such, this "Life of the Blessed Virgin" will be acceptable, written as it is for her honor and our edification, and breathing a spirit of devotion to her who is "blessed among women." The volume is enriched by ample quotations, and sometimes entire passages from sainted biographers of the Blessed Virgin. Speaking of her death, the reverend author says:

Then Mary dies. Flame meets flame—two Sacred Hearts are consumed with one fire, united never to part again. In an ecstasy of love Mary dies, and her most beautiful soul goes right to heaven. Her lovely body, purer than the newly fallen snow, still remains. It is the tabernacle in which that charity, which is of God, rested bodily for nine months. It is the holiest thing, next to the dead Christ, that ever was left for three days on the earth. It is the ark of His sanctification, that is to follow Him into His resting-place. It is the undefiled earth that never knew sin, whence the new Adam's body was formed. It is the untitled earth whence sprang the first blade of the heavenly wheat of life, the earth that opened and lugged forth a Saviour. In a word, it was the body of the Virgin Mother of God! Behold what a treasure the Apostles bore on their shoulders to the tomb—the body of her whom St. John Damascene called the animated Ark of the living God!

LIFE OF ST. CATHERINE OF SIENNA. By the Blessed Raymond of Capua, her Confessor. Translated from the French by the Ladies of the "sacred Heart." With the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Peter F. Cunningham.

The life of this glorious servant of God was a succession of miracles, and every page of it is a rebuke to this lukewarm and worldly-minded generation. There is also an historical interest attached to the life and acts of St. Catherine which must not be overlooked. While her sanctity edified the Church, her wisdom guided the Sovereign Pontiff; through her influence the Popes returned from Avignon, and Rome became once more the centre of unity, the capital of the Christian world. She quelled strife, restored order, made peace between contending parties, and by her teaching and example infused new vigor into the religious orders, and new zeal into the body of the faithful. Her life, as we have said, was one continued miracle, and to tepid Christians her fervor and austerity was something incredible. That in the life of St. Catherine of Sienna everything is supernatural, is undoubtedly true, but the life of a saint must be always supernatural, whether that element be hidden in an ordinary or revealed in a miraculous life. To the eye of discernment the hidden stream is not more clearly visible in the deeper hue of the verdure that conceals it, than the supernatural element is in the lives of those who performed no miracles and excited no attention, but whose lives were hidden with Christ in God. But whether God's gifts are to be hidden or revealed is for Him to say who sometimes manifests Himself in a cloud and sometimes in a pillar of fire. This is the first and only English translation of the life of St. Catherine of Sienna. The volume contains over four hundred pages, one-fourth of which is taken up with the corroborative evidence of contemporaries, the bull of canonization, and a description of the localities in Sienna made memorable by her connection with them.

ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL, CONTAINING A SELECTION OF PRAYERS AND DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES. Originally prepared for the use of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. Revised, enlarged and adapted to general use. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Baltimore. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. London: Catholic Publishing Company.

St. Vincent's Manual has received the approbation of almost every member of the American and Canadian hierarchy. It contains devotions for every season, and circumstances, for times of festival and mourning, for times of trial and temptation, for sickness and for death. The instructions on the sacraments are fuller than is usually met with in devotional manuals, and the explanation of the ceremonies used in administering them is

simple and satisfactory. The devotions for Mass, and Morning and Evening Prayers, are in much larger type than the other devotions in the Manual, and as they are in more constant use, the advantage of the arrangement is at once apparent. The Vesper Hymns are given in full, and fifty pages are devoted to the subject of Indulgences, and an explanation of the conditions requisite for gaining them. St. Vincent's Manual is beautifully got up—fine paper, clear type, highly finished engravings and magnificent binding.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Mary Howitt. Illustrated with numerous engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers.

We have not had time to more than glance over this history, but from what we have seen, it appears to be written in a fair and candid spirit. It is free from that bitter hostility which is so often evinced towards this country by English writers, but which would not be in keeping with Mary Howitt's antecedents. The "Popular History" ends with the admission of California into the Union.

THE SILVER STOLE, BEING A COLLECTION OF ONE HUNDRED TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE AND ONE HUNDRED ORIGINAL ENIGMAS, SUITABLE FOR THE GRAVE OF A CHURCH. By J. W. Cummings, D.D., of New York. New York: P. O'Shea.

The title of this little work sufficiently indicates its contents. Its appearance is in harmony with the idea that gave rise to it, each page looking not unlike a monumental slab. It is very handsomely got up and clearly printed on excellent paper.

ANNALS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH

The last issue for this year brings us intelligence from China, Cochinchina, Corea, Oceania, Tongking, and the East Indies, of great interest to the Catholic world. In Tongking and Cochinchina the missionaries are enduring persecutions that might vie in intensity with those in which the early martyrs won their crowns. Not only does the zeal of the preacher and the courage of the martyr recall those early days, but the fervor of the neophyte, the love that binds all together, and the desire of each to do something for the glory of God and the extension of His Church. The correspondence from Mangareva is full of interest, particularly that portion relating to the erection of a Cathedral in Tahiti. Our readers no doubt will be surprised, but it is literally true, a Cathedral has been erected in Tahiti, the people of Mangareva, formerly cannibals, assisting in the good work.

STORIES OF RAINBOW AND LUCKY. By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Br'rs.

This is the continuation of the pleasant little story to which we called attention in a late number, and which we are certain our little friends have been eagerly looking for. It comes just in time for the New Year.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR JANUARY has a likeness of Washington Irving, and a fac simile of a Christmas letter written by him eight years ago. This in itself will make the magazine invaluable, for who would not desire to possess this memento of one in whom the author is ever subordinate to the man, and for whom we feel not so much admiration for his genius as love for his character. Another illustrated article on the Hudson embellishes this number, and "A Day at Metray" gives an inside view of that excellent reformatory institution, which, in its anxiety to preserve the self-respect of its juvenile members, affords a lesson that philanthropists would do well to study. We believe we have mentioned before that every subscriber to the Knickerbocker for 1860 would receive a copy of the beautiful engraving, "Merry-Making in the Olden Time," but if we have, it will bear repetition.

The following anecdotes of Irving which we extract are characteristic of the kindly nature and quaint humor of the man:

Let us here present a few pleasant Reminiscences of Washington Irving at Sunnyside, illustrating, as we hope, no privacy, nor embodying anything which, if living, he himself would not be willing should appear in print. As we have said, what always struck us the most forcibly was the universal kindness of his heart, and the unostentatious loveliness of his outward acts and his every-day demeanor. One morning we were taking a short before-breakfast stroll along the north bank of the little stream which throws itself into the Hudson at the foot of the gentle slope on which stands the pleasant mansion of Sunnyside. Passing by a tree, close to the water's edge, we observed a bird sitting upon her nest; she never moved, but only winked her small, bright eye as we passed.

"That is very strange, Mr. Irving," we said; "is that a wild or a tame bird? she seems to have no bird-like timidity."

"No," Mr. Irving rejoined, "she has no occasion to be afraid of any one round here. I pass here sometimes a dozen times a day; but I never molest her, nor she me."

At which we remember to have mentioned the story told by our friend Mr. Elliott, the eminent portrait painter, of the man caught in the act of killing a fat young sheep belonging to a neighbor. "What are you doing that for?" asked the owner. "What am I doing it for?" was the echo of the culprit: "I'll kill any man's sheep, I don't care who he is, that tries to bite me!"

At which Mr. Irving laughed heartily; which fact alone makes us wish to mention the anecdote.

While we were sitting beside a dam, "a profane improvement," as Mr. Irving called it, the construction of which his brother had been overseeing, he mentioned the deposition of a rooster, by a sort of *coup d'état* of a stronger bird, which deposed its monarch and pointed out as an exile, walking silent and solitary on the other side of the brook. "He comes over sometimes," said Mr. Irving, "to look in upon his old harem; but the members have no respect for him; his degradation is complete. I am sorry for him: he was a high old cock among his kind."

"Do you see that tree?" asked Mr. Irving. One day after dinner, as we were standing just before the south porch at Sunnyside. "That tree is now about seventeen feet high, and growing taller and taller every day. I bought that of our friend Downing at Newburgh for a few dollars, which was to bear an odorous blossom, and attain to its full growth at about four feet! 'The discrepancy reminds me,'" continued Mr. Irving, "of a lady whom I once knew in England, who purchased of a dog-fancier a fine, soft, glossy King Charles spaniel. He was made a great pet of, and fed and pampered, even beyond his desires; for after every meal he was in the extremest pain; running round and moaning in the most piteous manner; and one day, after a more than usual hearty repast, he burst his King Charles jacket, and came out in his true character of a stout English bull-dog! My flowering shrub has gone through with a similar metamorphosis."

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.—Any one who has admired the engraving of "Shakespeare and his Friends," from Faed's painting, (and who has not?) will be likely to take advantage of the liberal arrangement made by the publishers of The Cosmopolitan for placing it within the reach of all. Every \$3 subscriber for 1860 will receive a copy of this exquisite engraving. Throwing the inducement into the shade altogether, the literary matter of the journal, its art notices, engravings, and other noticeable features, recommend it to the art-loving public.

THE CATHOLIC YOUTH'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER. Baltimore: John Murphy.—A most excellent little periodical, just the reading that every Catholic parent should consider indispensable for his children. The stories are written with a higher aim than mere amusement, though that is not by any means disregarded, and the little folks are furnished with a great deal of information in a very attractive form. It is very neatly got up, printed clearly and on good paper.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.—A very interesting number of this favorite monthly. It contains a great deal of literary matter, patterns for embroidery and crochet work, with directions for working them, fashions for January and two excellent engravings.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.—The varied and interesting character of this number can be known by a glance at its contents, which are as follows: "The Fight on the Peiho," "Another Pleasant French Book," "Motel's Dutch Republic," "The Emperor and the Empire," "The Luck of Ladysmen," etc., etc.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' OWN MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY. New York: W. L. Jones.—In this number we notice a new and pleasant feature, which will, we doubt not, be very acceptable to both boys and girls, "Wayside weeds and their teachings."

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY, 1860.—Our Newburgh contemporary commences the new year spiritedly and well. Its editorials are able and varied, its biographical sketches and miscellaneous matter highly interesting. The first instalment of a story by Mildred Montrose promises well.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—THE FLOWERS OF PARADISE; A Select Manual of Prayer and Instruction. By a Sister of Mercy. With the approbation of Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York. New York: P. O'Shea. Also, the Diamond Manual, from the same publisher.

The Metropolitan Record for 1860

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

ENGRAVINGS OF THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF THE GREAT EDIFICE.

Notice to our Agents throughout the United States and elsewhere.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As we shall enter upon the second volume of The Metropolitan Record with the beginning of the year 1860, we have a few words to say in regard to the future. And, in the first place, we shall commence by returning our sincere thanks not alone to the Catholic community, but to our fellow-citizens of other denominations, for the liberal and generous support which we have thus far received. It is true that when we commenced the publication of The Metropolitan Record, we did so upon a system which was calculated to obtain for us at first only a limited circulation, but we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the rule we have adopted. A cash basis is in fact the only one on which a newspaper can be successfully conducted, and holding to this belief, it is our intention to continue as we began—by requiring payments to be invariably made in advance. While on this subject, we may say we are glad to perceive that the cash system has been adopted by a very considerable number of our Catholic contemporaries throughout the country, and we have no doubt that it will prove, as it has in our own case, the best for themselves, and consequently for all those who desire the continued success of the papers to which they subscribe.

OUR PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING YEAR.

And now, as to what we ourselves propose to do in return for the liberal support which we have received. In our first number we informed the public that it was our intention to make The Record, in the full acceptance of the term, "a Catholic family paper," a paper which we hoped would be always received as a welcome visitor. We have labored sincerely and faithfully to this end, while it has been at the same time our earnest endeavor to render our paper in no respect inferior in its secular reading and general news department to any other weekly in the country. In the coming year it shall be our aim to improve the general character of The Record, in all its departments, as to gain for it the continued support and confidence of the Catholic population throughout the United States. At present, though not quite a year in existence, we have subscribers in every State of the Union, in Canada, in Ireland, France, and other countries, and we have no reason, therefore, to complain of the measure of support which has thus far been given to our enterprise.

THE ENGRAVINGS OF THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

It is our intention in the first number of the second volume to re-publish the engraving representing the exterior of the Cathedral, as the large edition which we issued was inadequate to supply the great demand. It is our intention to give in the same number an elaborate engraving of the interior of the same edifice, with a full and more detailed description than has been heretofore published.

A LARGE EDITION OF THE FIRST NUMBER.

We shall, therefore, issue an unusually large edition of the first number, and we would take this opportunity of asking our agents in New York and adjoining cities, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other parts of the United States and elsewhere, to send in their orders at the earliest possible moment.

BINDING THE RECORD.

It is particularly gratifying, as a proof of the favor in which The Record is held, to hear of the generally expressed desire to preserve it for binding, and it has been a case of considerable regret that we have not been able to supply back numbers. In our second volume we shall, however, endeavor to provide against all deficiencies of the kind by printing an additional number over our actual circulation.

A TALK WITH OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Before concluding, we have a few words to say to our city subscribers. There have, we are aware, been just causes for complaint in some instances in regard to the irregular weekly delivery of our paper, and we have always endeavored, when such cases of neglect have been brought to our notice, to prevent their repetition. During the first two months these complaints were, we must confess, somewhat numerous, and it is with the view of preventing the possibility of their recurrence in the coming year that we now refer to the matter. The prolific, and we may say the chief cause of the difficulty is to be found in the fact that many of our subscribers have taken the paper from carriers who have not been appointed or authorized by the Editor, and who could not consequently be held responsible by him

for neglect or irregularity in the delivery of the paper. We would, therefore, request all those who desire to subscribe for the year 1860, and who would prefer to pay the carrier as the paper is delivered from week to week, to send in their names and addresses to our office before the 1st of January next.

A WARNING AGAINST SO-CALLED AGENTS AND CANNIVERS.

We would also warn the public against paying their subscription to any so-called agents or canvassers, unless they can show a certificate from the office, and can furnish them with a receipt on a printed bill coming from our establishment.

In regard to our advertising terms, we would state that to Catholic Educational Institutions a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on our regular prices.

All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor, who is the sole publisher of this paper.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AGENCIES.—We have appointed the following Agents for the Record, in addition to those already announced:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Messrs. Downing & Daly, 189 South Eighth street.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mr. James S. B. Smith, 83 North Gay street.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Camp at San Francisco, Cal.—Mr. John J. Kelly, 267 Washington street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—O. E. Duffy, 429 E street.

BROOKLYN, L. I.—James Nevins, 804 Fulton street; Michael Nevins, 180 Fulton street.

CINCINNATI, O.—M. H. Bird.

BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MARY LEE;
OR,
THE YANKEE IN IRELAND.
By the Author of
SHANDY MCGUIRE.

The Publishers have spared no expense in getting up this work—it is printed from new type, on fine paper, with illustrations by Harley, bound in fine cloth, and sold at the low price of the Dollar.

The distinguished reputation of the author, acquired from his previous works, Shandy McGuire, &c., will be increased vastly by the perusal of the Yankee in Ireland.

The main object of the story is the illustration of Yankee character in Ireland, where its idiosyncrasies appear quite as amusing as those of the Irish character in America. The Yankee having ascertained that the heiress of a certain planter in the South, long since supposed to have died in the wilds of the West, was living in Ireland, but in great poverty, goes over to that country on a matrimonial speculation, where he soon discovers that the people there are not half so green as he imagined, and that the population is not made up exclusively of servants and a cloth-bag.

Orders respectfully solicited by
KILLY, HEILMAN & PIET, Publishers,
224 St. 114 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

A CATHOLIC GIFT BOOK FOR 1860.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE SILVER STYLER,
being a collection of One Hundred & Texts of Scripture, and One Hundred Original Epitaphs suitable for the Grave of a Child.

By Rev. J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D.,
New York.

One volume 87ms. fine cloth gilt edges. \$1
R. O'SHEA, Publisher,
Principal Importer in the United States of Church Vestments, Altar Furniture, &c., 759 Broadway, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LIFE OF ST. CATHARINE OF SIENNA,
By Blessed Raymond of Capua, her Confessor; with an Appendix containing the Testimonies of her Divine Holiness in Italy and her Iconography. Published with the approbation of the Right Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. 1 vol. 12mo. bound in cloth. Price \$1.

IN PRESS—Will be ready in January,
THE SOCIALIST'S FRIEND; containing Meditations, Prayers, Novenas, and other beautiful Catholic Devotions.

Address orders to
PETER F. CUNNINGHAM, Publisher,
216 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCOANA, COCOANA,
A COMPOUND OF COCOANUT OIL,
but known.

DR. BENJAMIN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE,
is the only preparation in the world which restores the hair. Its renovating powers are truly wonderful. None need be told who will try this remedy, and persevere in it long enough to give it a chance to operate on the roots of the hair, and renew their natural life and vigor. Try it once, and you will be satisfied to continue. It will also cleanse the hair, impart to it a beautiful brightness, and render it

SOFT, GLOSSY, LUXURIOUS,
and inclined to curl. As a dressing for the hair it stands unequalled in its kind.

Unparalleled,
causing it to remain in any desired position.

Sold only by K. C. KILLY, Medical Agent,
629 St. 114 Broadway, New York.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

EDWARD J. MOORE having recently purchased the old and well-established Coal Yard N. W. corner of 28th and 1st streets, will keep on hand a large quantity of superior quality of Red and White Ash Coal from the most approved mines. Lehigh Lump Coal for foundry purposes. Also Cumberland Coal for blacksmith use, which he will sell at the lowest market prices. oct 23m

ASTOR HOUSE RESTAURANT.—THE
Restaurant connected with the Astor House is open daily, except Sundays, for the service of breakfast and dinner. The vegetables, and the best oysters and finest varieties of fish are to be had here at a very low price from the Astor House farm, and the best season, prepared and served in the most approved style. Entrance on Broadway and also on Barclay street. oct 23m

VERGENE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL
BATHS.—The only establishment attended by M. Vergene, the inventor of the cure of rheumatism, debility, neuralgic diseases, &c.
No. 119 Fourth Avenue, New York. no 3m

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.—Consumers of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the BEST DRY GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

RICHARDSON, SONS & OWEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, and sent after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 80 Church street,
oct 29 3m Between Barclay street and Place.

PEREGO'S
SUPERIOR
SHIRTS AND HOSIERY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
381 Broadway, cor. of White St.
AND
61 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
no 12 3m

AT RETAIL,
BRIDAL WREATHS and VEILS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS and
COIFFURES,
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 and 559 Broadway, three doors from Franklin street. no 26 3m

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
No. 307 GRAND STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN
Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Which they offer for sale at the

Lowest Market Prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Having
Completed their large and desirable stock
OF
Fashionable Dry Goods,
ARE
Now offering bargains in fabrics of every description
for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

THE
ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
Is particularly invited to

A full and elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS
GOODS, DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, and CLOAKS.
Also, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, CLOTHS, VESTINGS, CASSIMERES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, CARPETINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND ST.
47 & 49 CATHARINE ST.

LADIES, REMEMBER!—FALL GOODS
In great variety just opened and now ready for inspection at the very popular up-town store of W. G. CAMPBELL, 178 3d Avenue, between 17th and 18th streets. A beautiful assortment of Alexandre Kid Gloves for sale. Also, Campbell's Gem of Fashion Steel Spring Extension Skirt, and Dry Goods of every description at the very lowest prices. oct 29 3m

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER
OF MOVING GOODS, No. 61 Broadway, has
constantly on hand every article desirable for family
mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order. d 17m

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S PATENT
BILLIARD TABLES.
MANUFACTORY WAREHOUSES
610 562 260 CROSBYS NEW YORK
oct 29 3m

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOV-
ERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of ob-
taining a situation as Governess in a private family, or
as companion to a lady. She has a thorough knowledge
of French, English, and Music, and can give the best
references. All communications should be addressed to
A. T. W., office of The Metropolitan Record. no 12 3m

JOHN BOWEN, MANUFACTURER
of Plain and Ornamental
IRON RAILING,
Balcony, Veranda, and Shutters, Vault Doors, Iron
Columns, Vault-beams, Girders, and all kinds of
Iron Work in general.
All orders executed at the shortest notice.
478 Houston street, one door from Bowers, New York.
jy 10 17

FURS.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN, AND HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY FURS.

F. W. LASAK & SON,
320 BROADWAY.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

ALL KINDS OF FURS AND SKINS,
Having manufactured an unusually large stock, and
being anxious to reduce it during the coming season,
offer to the public their entire assortment, consisting of
CLOAKS.

CARDINALS,
MANTILLAS,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS,
CUFFS, &c., of.

RUSSIAN
AND
HUDSON'S
BAY

SABLE,
ROYAL
ERMIN,
MINK,
STONE
MARTEN,
and other Furs. Also, a great variety of
SLIION and CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR GLOVES, CAPS, &c.,
at prices lower than any heretofore offered.

The above goods are of the latest and most approved
style and pattern, and, being of our own importation
and manufacture, are warranted superior in quality and
workmanship, the manufacturing department being un-
der the immediate supervision of the proprietors.
F. W. LASAK & SON,
320 Broadway,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,
(Late 19 John street).

no 13 3m

FURS! FURS! FURS!!!

It is true that a want of knowledge may make one
go against his own interests, which all will do that
do not purchase their Furs at the Great Northern and
Western Fur Trappers' Depot that has been located at
No. 9 BOWERY.

The experiment of starting a head-quarters where the
hunters could send their choicest captures, thus afford-
ing Furs retaining the peculiar lustre found only in fresh
Furs caught at proper seasons, was commenced two
years since. So great an increase, through the recom-
mendations of those who had bought, compelled the
Manager to add the magnificent Sales Rooms now
opening. The Agents have just returned with a splen-
did assortment of the choicest lot of Furs ever seen in
New York. So hasten to the Northern and Western
Fur Trappers' Depot. DRAKE, Manager,
dec 31m No. 9 Bowery.

BONNET TRADE,
FALL AND WINTER
BONNETS.

WM. BROWN & CO.
Have now opened their beautiful assortment of Ladies'
and Misses'

Bonnets,
which, for richness of materials and elegance of style,
cannot be surpassed.

NO. 608 BROADWAY,
Near St. Thomas' Church.
WM. BROWN, [58 5m] A. M. STEWART.

WINE, LIQUORS, &c.
DUBLIN PORTER AND LONDON-
DER WHISKY.—The finest ever offered in this
country. For sale exclusively to suit G. E. MEN-
DUM, Broadway, corner of Cedar street.

GUINNESS'S WORLD RENOWNED DUBLIN POR-
TER.

On draught only at MENUDUM, Broadway, corner of
Cedar street. Families supplied by the gallon. no 8m

IRISH WHISKEY—POSITIVELY THE
finest, oldest, and of highest cost brands in New
York, viz.:—Jameson's, Powers', Melan's. Sold pure
at \$2 per gallon, or 50 cents large bottle. Lochman,
Arbuckle & Stewart's Scotch Whisky; Jameson's
very old Brandies; Osborn's Port, bottled in
Oporto. no 6m

H. B. KIRK, 58 Fulton street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion
for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist,
Every Singer,
Every Teacher,
Every Amateur,
By the entire Press of the Country to be
"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WALK OF THE
KIND IN THE WORLD."

Twelve full-size Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music
of the BEST ARTISTS.

Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$3 00; Quarterly, \$1 25.
Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from
the nearest Newspaper, and you will have Music for
your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if
you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarinet,
Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

SOLO MELODIST,
Containing Twelve songs, costing only 10 cents a
number; yearly, \$1 25; half-yearly, \$1 25.

All the Back Numbers at 10 cents, and Bound Vol-
umes, containing 17 numbers, at \$2 00 each, constantly
on hand.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
107 Nassau street, New York.

PERUVIAN SYRUP; OR, PROTECTED
SOLUTION OF FROST-BITE OF IRON COM-
BINED, wholesale and retail by
HARRIS & CO., 429 Broadway, New York,
corner of 3d street.

Retail Large Bottles (24 oz.), \$4, or three for \$5.
Prices Small Doz. (10 oz.), \$1, or six for \$5.
Sent to any address on receipt of the price.
Pamphlets can be had on application, or will be sent
free of charge to any address. Liberal arrangements
made with the trade. See advertisement under
column. oct 29 3m

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER
the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West
Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. no 3m

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
THE SISTERS OF MERCY.
310 Madison Avenue, South-west corner of 57th street,
NEW YORK.
This Institution will be opened for the admission of pupils on

Tuesday, January 3d, 1860.
The course of studies will be complete in a literary and scientific point of view, and every facility afforded for the acquisition of the accomplishments of modern society.

The method of instruction which is designed to develop the mental faculties, will also embrace moral training as the basis of a true and solid education, but shall not be in interference with the religious tenets of any pupil.

Arrangements will be made to suit the convenience of young ladies who, having completed the ordinary course of studies, desire to attain a greater proficiency in any particular branch.

Application for circulars, or for admission may be made personally at the Institution or by letter addressed to "DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY," 634 6th St., 310 Madison Avenue, New York.

SETON HALL COLLEGE, MADISON,
N. J.—Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, August 24, 1859.

TERMS.
Board and Tuition, washing, mending, use of bed and bedding, per annum..... \$225 00
Fuels, Fire, per annum..... 10 00
Music and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00
German, Italian and Spanish, each per ann. 25 00
The students will be conducted to the College during vacation. The number of students is limited to sixty.

R. J. McQUAID, President.
S. T. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, ALLEGANY, Cattaraugus County, New York.—This Institution is situated near the Allegany River, within the distance of the Erie and Clean stations on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The scholastic year is from the first of September to the first of July.

TERMS.
Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending, per annum, to be paid half year in advance..... \$100 00
Modern languages and music form extra charge.
PAMILLO DA MAGLIANO, O. S. F., President

MONS. L. DEGRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, Hudson River, Hoboken, N. J.—Terms for board, tuition and Tuition in Classical and Commercial departments, including French and Vocal Music \$250 per annum. Annual session begins September 1. New pupils receive any time during the year. For circulars apply to the reference—Rev. A. Cavin of Hoboken. 123 1/2

UNDERTAKERS.
WILLIAM T. A. HART, SEXTON
AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
Coffin Warehouses, No. 287 Bowery.
Livery Stables, No. 250 Broadway.
All orders punctually attended to, day or night, and 6m

JAMES DOWD,
Sexton of St. Francis Xavier Church, and Undertaker, No. 119 Eighteenth street, corner Seventh Avenue, New York. an2 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES.

"These Machines, unlike all others, require no fastening of threads at the end of the seam. We endeavor to put the seam apart, but, unless the cloth give way, we found it impossible. We commend their claims to our lady readers." [Philadelphia Catholic Herald, 1859, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.]

For circulars apply to the reference—Rev. A. Cavin of Hoboken. 123 1/2

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.
This is unquestionably the best edition ever published in this or any other country.

THIRTY-SEVEN NUMBERS
Will complete the work. Each part will contain a beautiful title page, with an appropriate design, a character-istic and engraving, and a thoroughly reliable printed on splendid music paper manufactured expressly for the Melodist.

AGENTS WANTED
To sell the above work, and as liberal arrangements will be made with the right sort of men, none but those who can give satisfactory references need apply.
an2 1/2

Cash Capital \$50,000.
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS Cheap for Cash—Important to Families, Hotels and Restaurants. Country Merchants, and the public at large.—THOMAS E. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour and Provisions to be found in New York, at the lowest prices. He imports his own Groceries, and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest. Just received:
500 lbs. New Orleans Molasses.
500 lbs. Sugar.
500 lbs. No. 1 Family Mackerel.
1,000 choice and half-chests Green and Black Teas.
500 lbs. Choice Coffee.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge.
THOMAS E. AGNEW,
Importer, 59 Murray and 59 Murray Street, New York.
an2 1/2

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR,
which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by

BUNNETT'S COCAINE.
It has been used by the most celebrated hairdressers, and has never failed to arrest its decay and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at once the most effective and the most pleasant for the Hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.
an2 1/2

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
DRESS FITTING AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
No. 67 Broadway, New York.

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
96 1/2 1/2 No. 381 Fourth street,
do2 1/2

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.—ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, INDIANA. This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbered 1,000 students in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is situated in the valley of St. Joseph, one of the most beautiful and fertile of the West, and is the largest and most complete of the kind in the Northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel to New York or Philadelphia, and is within the distance of 100 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The students are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Sciences, and a course of study for the preparation of students for the Clergy, the Commercial, which has hitherto been largely neglected in this country, and the Department of Practical and Commercial Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from ten years and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. The atmosphere of the place is pure and healthful, and is an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University of St. Mary's, and to the fact that in the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by native speakers, and are conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

TERMS, \$125 PER ANNUM.
REV. E. SOLIN, President,
NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. no12 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.
The annual session commences on the 15th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course, is \$150 00
The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 125 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00
August 1st, 1859. REV. F. REILLY, President,
129 1/2

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classical and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are \$200 per annum. The charges for Music and Drawing are \$20 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, \$30 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of the Fathers and the Sisters of the Holy Family with them. All are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and proficiency.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

JOHN McCAFFREY, Jr., President.
HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German, Catholic, and Protestant. Located at Holy Redeemer, 644 and 646 Fourth Street, New York.

Classes will open and the Institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Italian, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Helm-pracht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Holy Redeemer, 644 and 646 Fourth Street, New York, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 692 Fourth Street, New York. 1216 am

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARRENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.
This Seminary, located about 80 miles from St. Louis, and within 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, the French, German, Latin, Greek, and Italian Languages, Grammar, Rhetoric, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, History, Geography, Astronomy, Logic and the Sacred Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the students for higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should such better fortune should befall them. No boy of light or unquarry manners will be retained in the Seminary. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the mental and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Terms of admittance 14 years.
Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, \$120 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of \$25 per scholastic year.

A course of studies of Catholic children under the age of 15 years, who evince good, pious, tractable dispositions, are received and trained as the Ecclesiastical students, parental affection being paid to the want of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for those, \$150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, books, and stationary, in all cases form an extra charge; and parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be sent to the Seminary, must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Parents should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The annual session commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July. Semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, and general conduct of their children and wards. No student received for more than half a year, and no deduction made for retarding or leaving the Seminary at any time, unless in cases of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Sons of the Most Holy Redeemer, who are chosen for their novelties and scholasticity. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Koster's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.

VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. O. M., Superior.
do2 1/2

INSTRUCTION.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, LATROBE, WESTMORELAND CO., PA.
This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbered 1,000 students in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is situated in the valley of St. Joseph, one of the most beautiful and fertile of the West, and is the largest and most complete of the kind in the Northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel to New York or Philadelphia, and is within the distance of 100 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The students are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Sciences, and a course of study for the preparation of students for the Clergy, the Commercial, which has hitherto been largely neglected in this country, and the Department of Practical and Commercial Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from ten years and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. The atmosphere of the place is pure and healthful, and is an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University of St. Mary's, and to the fact that in the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by native speakers, and are conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

TERMS, \$125 PER ANNUM.
REV. E. SOLIN, President,
NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. no12 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.
The annual session commences on the 15th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course, is \$150 00
The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 125 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00
August 1st, 1859. REV. F. REILLY, President,
129 1/2

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classical and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are \$200 per annum. The charges for Music and Drawing are \$20 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, \$30 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of the Fathers and the Sisters of the Holy Family with them. All are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and proficiency.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

JOHN McCAFFREY, Jr., President.
HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German, Catholic, and Protestant. Located at Holy Redeemer, 644 and 646 Fourth Street, New York.

Classes will open and the Institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Italian, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Helm-pracht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Holy Redeemer, 644 and 646 Fourth Street, New York, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 692 Fourth Street, New York. 1216 am

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARRENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.
This Seminary, located about 80 miles from St. Louis, and within 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, the French, German, Latin, Greek, and Italian Languages, Grammar, Rhetoric, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, History, Geography, Astronomy, Logic and the Sacred Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the students for higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should such better fortune should befall them. No boy of light or unquarry manners will be retained in the Seminary. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the mental and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Terms of admittance 14 years.
Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, \$120 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of \$25 per scholastic year.

A course of studies of Catholic children under the age of 15 years, who evince good, pious, tractable dispositions, are received and trained as the Ecclesiastical students, parental affection being paid to the want of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for those, \$150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, books, and stationary, in all cases form an extra charge; and parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be sent to the Seminary, must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Parents should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The annual session commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July. Semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, and general conduct of their children and wards. No student received for more than half a year, and no deduction made for retarding or leaving the Seminary at any time, unless in cases of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Sons of the Most Holy Redeemer, who are chosen for their novelties and scholasticity. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Koster's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.

VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. O. M., Superior.
do2 1/2

INSTRUCTION.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Under the charge of the FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
This Institution, chartered in 1844, numbered 1,000 students in connection with St. Mary's, one mile distant, more than five hundred inmates. It is situated in the valley of St. Joseph, one of the most beautiful and fertile of the West, and is the largest and most complete of the kind in the Northwest, between two railroads, either of which places is within thirty hours travel to New York or Philadelphia, and is within the distance of 100 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The students are divided into four distinct Departments, viz: the Collegiate Department, comprising a full course in the Liberal Arts and Sciences, and a course of study for the preparation of students for the Clergy, the Commercial, which has hitherto been largely neglected in this country, and the Department of Practical and Commercial Instruction. The Department of the Minims contains twenty-five of the youngest boys, of ages ranging from ten years and is exclusively under the charge of an American lady.

The discipline of the Institution though mild and easy is regarded as the main foundation of success both for teacher and pupil. A peculiar advantage of NOTRE DAME, as a place for Christian Education, is its retirement and seclusion from the moral contagion of large cities. The atmosphere of the place is pure and healthful, and is an atmosphere of Catholicity, which a child rarely breathes elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of Parents having sons and daughters to educate, to the proximity to the University of St. Mary's, and to the fact that in the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In both Institutions, the French and German are taught by native speakers, and are conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

TERMS, \$125 PER ANNUM.
REV. E. SOLIN, President,
NOTRE DAME, Jan. 1, 1859. no12 6m

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.
The annual session commences on the 15th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The pension for Board and Tuition, in the classical course, is \$150 00
The pension for Board and Tuition in the English and Commercial course is..... 125 00
French, Spanish, German and Drawing, each per annum..... 40 00
August 1st, 1859. REV. F. REILLY, President,
129 1/2

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, NEAR Emmittsburg, Frederick Co. Md. The annual session of studies at St. Mary's College commences on the 24th of August and ends on the last Wednesday of June.

The terms for Board and Tuition, including the entire Classical and Scientific course, also, Doctor's Salary, Washing and Mending, Bed and bedding, are \$200 per annum. The charges for Music and Drawing are \$20 per annum; for each of the Modern Languages, \$30 per annum.

The students are always under the watchful care and government of the Fathers and the Sisters of the Holy Family with them. All are instructed in the doctrines, and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion.

Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and proficiency.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate course are admitted into the Preparatory Department.

JOHN McCAFFREY, Jr., President.
HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.—German, Catholic, and Protestant. Located at Holy Redeemer, 644 and 646 Fourth Street, New York.

Classes will open and the Institution will commence its second year on the first Monday in September.

The branches of education are: English, German, French, Italian, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, &c.

Terms for instruction very reasonable, and payments in advance.

For further particulars, apply to Rev. Father Helm-pracht, Director of the Academy and Rector of the Holy Redeemer, 644 and 646 Fourth Street, New York, or to P. Lux, Principal of the Institution, 692 Fourth Street, New York. 1216 am

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, BARRENS, PERRY COUNTY, MO.
This Seminary, located about 80 miles from St. Louis, and within 12 miles from the Mississippi, is intended for the education of aspirants to the Ecclesiastical state.

The course of students in the classical, commercial and scientific departments is solid and extensive; embracing, with the English, the French, German, Latin, Greek, and Italian Languages, Grammar, Rhetoric, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Book-keeping, Elocution, History, Geography, Astronomy, Logic and the Sacred Church Music and Ceremonies.

The studies are designed and so regulated as to prepare the students for higher branches of Ecclesiastical learning, whilst qualifying them for secular pursuits, should such better fortune should befall them. No boy of light or unquarry manners will be retained in the Seminary. The greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the mental and moral culture of the pupils. Every student is required to bring a letter of recommendation from the Most Rev. Bishop, his own Bishop, or Pastor, unless personally known to the Superior or Directors.

Terms of admittance 14 years.
Terms: For board, tuition, washing, and mending of things washed, bed and bedding, and medical attendance, \$120 per scholastic year.

Music, which is optional, will form an extra charge of \$25 per scholastic year.

A course of studies of Catholic children under the age of 15 years, who evince good, pious, tractable dispositions, are received and trained as the Ecclesiastical students, parental affection being paid to the want of their tender age, and to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Terms for those, \$150 per scholastic year, washing, mending, medical attendance, &c., as above, included.

Half-yearly payments in advance will invariably be required. Clothing, books, and stationary, in all cases form an extra charge; and parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be sent to the Seminary, must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer.

Parents should come well provided with all the necessary articles of summer and winter clothing, also a cassock and surplice.

The annual session commences on the 1st of September, and concludes in the beginning of July. Semi-annual bulletins are sent to parents and guardians, apprising them of the health, progress, and general conduct of their children and wards. No student received for more than half a year, and no deduction made for retarding or leaving the Seminary at any time, unless in cases of dismissal or protracted illness.

The Seminary is under the direction of the Lazarists, or Sons of the Most Holy Redeemer, who are chosen for their novelties and scholasticity. The grounds are spacious, and a large and magnificent church is attached to the Institution.

Persons visiting the Seminary may stop at St. Mary's or Koster's Landing, where they may procure a conveyance to the Seminary.

VERY REV. S. V. RYAN, V. O. M., Superior.
do2 1/2

PROSPECTUS, 1859-60.
This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic Education. The course of studies is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, embraces the following branches: Latin, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

The Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, so as to fit them for the higher branches of study.

When a student presents himself for admission, his examination is placed in the class for which his previous requirements have prepared him.

Students are strongly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success, the students are carefully supervised.

There are two examinations—one in winter, the other for promotion on at the close of the academic year.

The College is open for the reception of students from all parts of the country, and is situated in a beautiful and healthy location, and is surrounded by the most fertile and productive soil.

Students are received on the first Monday in September, and end about the middle of July. It is divided into three terms of equal length.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.
For students under nine years of age..... \$12 50
For students under that age..... 10 00
For students over that age..... 15 00
MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY, NOS. 44 and 46 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.
PROSPECTUS, 1859-60.
This Institution, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, presents the threefold advantage of a Classical, Commercial and thoroughly Catholic Education. The course of studies is divided into two distinct departments, the Classical and Commercial.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, embraces the following branches: Latin, English Literature, Elocution, History, Geography, Mythology, the use of Globes, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

The German language is taught free of charge to those who wish to learn it.

The Classical and Commercial Courses, there are three preparatory classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic, so as to fit them for the higher branches of study.

When a student presents himself for admission, his examination is placed in the class for which his previous requirements have prepared him.

Students are strongly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note from the parents or guardians is required, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress are sent to parents and guardians. To insure success, the students are carefully supervised.

There are two examinations—one in winter, the other for promotion on at the close of the academic year.

The College is open for the reception of students from all parts of the country, and is situated in a beautiful and healthy location, and is surrounded by the most fertile and productive soil.

Students are received on the first Monday in September, and end about the middle of July. It is divided into three terms of equal length.

TERMS PER QUARTER IN ADVANCE.
For students under nine years of age..... \$12 50
For students under that age..... 10 00
For students over that age..... 15 00
MICHAEL DRISCOLL, S. J., Rector.

ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY LIBRARY
36 LARK STREET
BRIGHTON, MASS.


ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY LIBRARY
36 LARK STREET
BRIGHTON, MASS.

ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY



3 8151 001 32962 9

BRIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS



ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY
Library of

